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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Asia Lifts Eyes and Wonders

Europe's Lawyers Outlaw War

Mr. Maniu Tells King No

Spain Is Safe, But Set Back

Many Countries Barter Goods

Togas Become Women's Wear

MANCHURIA reports almost incredible numbers of men, women and children drowned and multitudes of others left homeless and starving by sweeping floods near Harbin. The Manchukuo Government raises a feeble hand to help with an appropriation of 100,000 yen. With other problems, Asia faces the question of whether it shall continue to submit to or shall rise up and combat these annual ravages. In the past famine and flood have been stoically accepted as nature's method of taking care of an overplus of population. But now, with strange new currents convulsing the world, millions of submerged humans lift blinking eyes above the Orient's black mud. For the first time they wonder: Isn't life worth the downing of disease—for their existence shouldn't people stir themselves and wrestle a river?

¶ London hears the highest backing given to Secretary Stimson's stand on the outlawry of war. The International Law Association rejects a draft convention based on war as legal and eminent lawyers from many countries emphasize the "new conception" arising from the Kellogg-Briand pact. In the new understanding the ancient and honorable "rights of neutrals" dissolve into nothing. There's a reason, say the law lights—From illegality no legal rights can flow.

¶ Roumania sees Juliu Maniu of the National Peasant Party again protest the methods of King Carol. He refuses once more to become Premier and form a Cabinet. Maniu and his associates demand constituional government, which they declare the King defeats by maintaining his friends in the principal administrative offices. But from the standpoint of outsiders popular rule in Roumania looks rather promising—not everywhere do assertive citizens dare tell the King to come down from his high horse if he'd really like to see them sit a saddle.

¶ Spain finds its revolutionary outbreak easy to suppress but disturbing to the steady progress of recent months. Gen. Jose Sanjurjo, former right hand of Dictator Primo de Rivera, leads the disturbance at Seville, flees and is arrested. Anarchists and Communists leap in to use the torch. In Barcelona and in various small towns unimportant outbreaks are quickly suppressed by those who have no sympathy with any attack upon the Government. The small band of royalists appears doubly to fail—to show its own weakness and the new Republic's strength.

¶ The United States Department of Commerce finds that many countries revert to barter. Finland trades Britain wood for coal. Germany sends Balkan countries machinery and takes back melons and maize and berries. A British company offers to invest all the money Canada pays for its jams in Canadian wheat. With no money in sight many a good trade is made. But this is only while the traders wait for currency to become more current. Barter, say the experts, is a prehistoric method revived for the moment—it's really as up-to-date as the dodo.

¶ Mexico's Supreme Court pours muddy water upon the troubled oil. In four decisions it sustains President Ortiz Rubio in nullifying concessions made by a previous President, Portes Gil. A fifth similar decision, expected soon, would set a precedent all Mexican courts must follow. This upsets what has been regarded as a permanent settlement of the oil controversy between Mexico and the United States by the Morrow agreement of 1928. Outside the oil industry as in it the old question appears to rear its head once more: Is American money safe in Mexico?

¶ The Imperial Economic Conference watches Canada and the United Kingdom struggle to agree on figures to base trade agreements. Canada computes its possible market at about $150,000,000, England computes it at about $10,000,000. Figures, of course, do not lie—but oh, the tales they can tell when it comes to tariffs!

¶ Arkansas decrees that the United States Senate is to have women as regular members. Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway filled out her husband's term in the upper house. All Arkansas approved this courtesy to a widow. But six strong men undertook to show the lady that such politeness had no permanent place in politics. In the primary election settling the question Mrs. Caraway has just received about as many votes as her six he opponents combined. In deeply Democratic Arkansas this means she will be the first of her sex to sit in the Senate as a regular. Washington couturiers may now advertise: "Togas tailored to fit tall women or short—See the bright numbers in our new permanent line."

Great Bear Lake To Get Mail by Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edmonton, Alta.

WHAT is believed to be the first step toward the establishment of permanent post offices in the Northwest Territories is indicated in the last issue of the Post Office Bulletin, which announces the establishment of a mail service to the far north, including points on Great Bear Lake. At present the aviators plying between McMurray at the end of the railway and the non-post office points in the far north have been acting as mail carriers.

Under the new arrangement the nine different settlements on Great Bear Lake where the prospectors are now staking claims and mining radium pitchblende will receive mail regularly via the air route, as planes are operating almost daily to this point.

Peace Treaties Kept From Aim By Loose Ends

Italy Supports Cause of Revisionists—France Defends Status Quo

EUROPE AFTER LAUSANNE
Fourth of Six Articles

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—When, after the war of 1870, peace was signed between France and Germany, there was no thought of revision of treaties. France had lost Alsace-Lorraine and was humiliated. Yet the situation was accepted and no attempt to raise again the issues that had been settled was made.

Certainly many Frenchmen, especially those of the older generation, found it hard to reconcile themselves to the loss. They dwelt upon it and there is no doubt that this obsession influenced the policy of France after 1918. Nevertheless they applied a self-denying ordinance. They might think about Alsace-Lorraine but they were never to talk about it.

Peace was kept for 43 years, and so far as the French are concerned would have been kept many years more.

But the peace which was made in 1919 was no true peace. It has been continually called into question. It has been the subject of innumerable conferences. Not only was it not accepted—and was not acceptable; but it gave the victorious allies an uneasy conscience.

* * *

In no other way can one account for the reluctant but progressive concessions which have undermined the Versailles Treaty. Even on the points where the Allies yielded nothing, they were ready enough to open discussions; and the necessity for a revision of the treaties is not merely the thesis of Germany and its associates, but is likewise the thesis of large sections of public opinion in the allied countries. In short, it is widely recognized that the Versailles Treaty was simply a temporary settlement, and that the whole matter has yet to be threshed out. Clearly until it is threshed out Europe cannot be said to be at peace.

There has been criticism of the allied attitude. Would it not have been better, even in the interest of Germany itself, to decline any conversations regarding the settlement which, whether bad or good, had the merit of existing? Have not all these conferences served to stir up strife? Should not peace be made once and for all, and not many times? There can be no doubt that there has been some abuse of the system of public conferences, which became propaganda platforms for politicians; but the circumstances after 1918 were nothing like the circumstances after 1871.

In the first place, there had to be, if once the claim to unpayable reparations was admitted, a series of reparations conferences. In the

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CRABBE SWIMS 400-METERS FOR OLYMPIC RECORD

Barely Noses Out Taris of France—California Wins Eight-Oar Heat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 11—Yesterday, so far as the Xth Olympiad was concerned, belonged to the United States. In the cool, gray fog of early morning three American girls placed one, two, three in the spring-board diving championships.

In mid-afternoon a stalwart son beat off a challenge of France and Japan to win an unexpected victory in the 400-meter freestyle swimming final. And, while shadows began to fall across the rowing lagoon of the Olympic marine stadium, the University of California's magnificent crew swept its deep blue oars down the 2000-meter stretch to win from Canada, Germany and New Zealand in the first trials of the eight-oars, thus assuring the United States a spot in the finals.

France, too, was honored when Francois Lesage mounted on Taine, a beautiful black gelding, won the individual Dressage championship in the beginning of the equestrian competition at Riviera. Meanwhile, activity in fencing, yachting, gymnastics and boxing continued its way toward final rounds. Before California's rowing victory, the eight from Italy warned its opponents that it will be heard from in the final race by winning the first heat in 6m. 28.4s., from Great Britain, Japan and Brazil, who finished in that order.

The Italians, their black hair shimmering in the sunlight, bent to their task in earnest, sweeping down the course at a 40-stroke or more throughout the entire distance. They went into the lead at the 500-meter mark and were never threatened, finishing a full length ahead of the Cambridge boat, representative of Great Britain.

California's margin of victory over the Canadians was a little less than a length. California's time was 6m. 29s., slightly slower than that made by Italy, presaging a splendid race in the finals.

In the trials for the four-oared shells without coxswains, Great Britain defeated the United States and Germany, while Italy took the measure of Canada in the second heat. The British were timed in 7m. 13.4s., considerably slower than the

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

Roumania Ends Long Crisis With New Government

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Aug. 11—Mr. Juliu Maniu and Mr. Ion Mihalache having declined to form a new government, the task devolved upon Dr. Alexander Vaida-Voevod, who resigned as Premier yesterday. The new cabinet was sworn in today. Dr. Vaida-Voeyod will be Premier and Foreign Minister. The rest of the Cabinet is as follows:

Minister of Interior, Ion Michalake.

Minister of Finance, George Maronescu.

Minister of Agriculture, Woiku Nitzescu.

Minister of Justice, Mihai W. Popovici.

Minister of War, General Samsonowici.

Minister of Education, Demeter Gusti.

Minister of Health and Labor, Dere Joanitescu.

Minister of Trade, Virgil Madgearu.

Minister of Transportation, Aduard Mirto.

Minister of Aviation, M. Irimecu.

Ministers without Portfolio, P. Hallipa and Emil Hatziegan.

Minister of Minorities, Reduoll Brandsch.

Mr. Maniu remains president of the party and has promised to support the Government.

Barter Plan Takes Place of Cash As Trade Is Sought in Many Lands

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Faced with a lack of foreign exchange, a number of countries during the present economic turbulence have resorted to various forms of bartering, the primitive form of trading.

The wavering tendencies of many currencies and restrictions on foreign exchange laid down by government have turned traders in some instances away from high finance of the modern day back to the simple practice of exchanging one commodity for another, according to reports reaching the Department of Commerce.

The latest example is reported from Canada where a British marmalade firm has entered into the Canadian wheat business by a system of indirect barter. Crosse & Blackwell, Canada, Ltd., of Toronto, branch of the British jam manufacturers, has announced that beginning Aug. 1, the funds received from wholesalers and retailers in western Canada will be deposited in local branches of Canadian banks, to be used immediately to purchase western Canadian wheat.

Cases of more direct barter are reported from European countries where foreign exchange is lacking to purchase foreign products. The state railway administration of Finland, it is reported, has contracted with a British coal company to barter wood for coal. The coal company has agreed to deliver 39,400 tons of coal in return for 10,000 cords of props to be used in the coal mines. An arrangement has also been reported whereby Germany will supply machines to Balkan government authorities whose laws prohibit cash payment to foreigners and take its payment in products it cannot grow itself.

A variety of other products are slated for exchange in other trades, ranging from nuts to farm machinery. At Bremen, Ger., a firm has been set up for the duration of the crisis whose business it will be to promote barters between nations, the Department of Commerce is informed.

Barter, while serving to help out in an emergency, is not feasible, on a large scale, Department of Commerce experts believe. It made an appearance right after the World War, when exchanges fell, but soon disappeared.

Officials go on to point out that barter is really a relic of an early area and is not applicable to modern finance any more than is the horse and buggy to up-to-date transportation. When trading becomes international or even national, they point out, a middleman becomes a necessity and so does money.

Spain Quickly Quells Revolt Intended to Open Dictatorship

General Sanjurjo Abandons Troops of Civil Guards He Led in Seville Outbreak—Monarchist Cause Made Ridiculous, Observers Say

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Aug. 11—Uncertainty as to how long the attempt to put Spain once again under a dictatorship would last was dissipated early today when Gen. Jose Sanjurjo fled from Seville, leaving the troops of the civil guards who supported him to face responsibility for the uprising.

The curtain can now be considered drawn over yesterday's events, the Premier Señor Manuel Azana, said after Cabinet meeting which President Zamora attended. It is reported that General Sanjurjo who was arrested near the Portugese frontier in company with his son is now on his way to Madrid in custody. It appears that two policemen armed with rifles recognized the general and pointing their guns at him ordered his automobile to halt.

The Government has decided to promote the issue of decorations to officers and civil servants distinguishing themselves in defense of the régime.

An important Republican demonstration took place at Seville in the course of which the Mercantile Union, a center frequented by business men as their club, was burned. Most of the demonstrators were Communists and Anarchists.

While Seville was the object of international attention yesterday, the absolute lack of telephonic and telegraphic communication caused rumors of all kinds of serious happenings. The city as a matter of fact enjoyed a comparatively peaceful day. Troops of the civil guards appear to have gone over to General Sanjurjo in the morning and transferred their loyalty back to the Republic some hours later without any violent incidents.

Reports from numerous provincial towns continue to tell stories of the fury with which mobs attacked Monarchist and Roman Catholic centers. In Barcelona there were manifestations in support of the Republic until a late hour.

Col. Francisco Macia, president of the Catalan Generality, a local parliament, says: "There are no monarchists in Catalonia." It is believed that if by any chance the Madrid movement had been successful Catalonia would promptly have proclaimed a separate republic.

General Sanjurjo proclaims the necessity of saving Spain from ruin and states the party he represents does not propose to establish any particular political régime, but to free Spain from the state of constant alarm in which it has been involved.

As the General was the pivot on which the political situation revolved in April, 1931, his present attitude against the Republican movement is illuminating and naturally his proclamation has caused a deep impression.

Opinion of foreign observers is that the monarchist cause has merely been made ridiculous by the whole affair. Months of steady work put in by the Republic to establish social order has been upset by the unrest provoked. Communists and syndicalists in various parts have once more taken to burning down churches and destroying centers of political right wing activities.

INTERNATIONAL LAWYERS BACK STIMSON STAND

Association at London Agrees That War Is Not Legal

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug 11—Emphatic support for Mr Henry L. Stimson's statement to the Council of Foreign Relations Monday that the doctrine of neutrality must be rewritten, was given yesterday by the International Law Association, which unanimously turned down the draft convention which had been prepared by one of its committees on the assumption that war is legal.

One after another, the leading international lawyers of all countries declared, as Dr. Paul Barandon of Germany expressed it, that "international law must no longer be a law for war but a law for peace."

The association is meeting at Oxford, and the attack on the draft convention was led by Prof. J. L. Brierly, professor of international law at Oxford University. Professor Brierly spoke of the "new conception" of law and of war arising from the League covenant and the Kellogg pact. It is no longer proper to treat belligerents with the punctiliousness of a duelist code, which Stimson so rightly condemned, he said. That is a worn out, discredited view of the relations between neutrals and belligerents, he declared.

Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, himself a distinguished advocate, similarly declared the duty of international lawyers is to strengthen the machinery for maintenance of peace rather than to develop rules of war. Dr. A. D. McNair, professor of international law at Cambridge University, and many others, took the same view. The association, Dr. McNair said, should not do anything to crystallize a conception of neutrality "which many of us regard as completely worn out." The two basic facts in international law, he added, are that "conceptions, both of neutrality and of what is meant by a state of war, are in the melting pot."

Meanwhile Mr. Wickham Steed, distinguished publicist and former editor of The Times, has a letter in that newspaper today wherein he warmly supports Mr. Stimson.

"Neutral rights," Mr. Steed says, "are only conceivable in relation to war as a lawful institution. From illegality no legal rights can flow."

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THINGS PRESENT

There is a thrill for youngsters in "The Discoverer of Egypt's Riddle" on the Young Folks' page. Imagine a chap of 18 finding the hidden word which unlocked the treasures of the famous Rosetta Stone!

"When Straws Cross" offers some interesting contrasts with reference to so-called wet-dry polls. An editorial.

Read today's "Scrapbook" on the Daily Features page, and love your flag, all you "flag-makers."

AND THINGS TO COME

"Why did the saloon acquire such a bad reputation?" Professor Carver will give America something to think about in his reply to this question tomorrow in his "Prohibition Facts."

The first of eight daily reports of the W. C. T. U. convention in Seattle will begin tomorrow. Better keep posted.

Friday, of course, brings the improved Household page and one of the thrice-a-week installments of Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By."

WALKER HEARING UNDER WAY WITH MAYOR PRESENT

National, State and City Politics Hinge Upon Governor's Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 11—Mayor James J. Walker appeared today before Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to answer charges of misfeasance, nonfeasance and improper use of his office. It is the first time in history that a mayor of the city of New York has been called before a Governor of the Empire State to answer charges calling for his removal—an action reserved for the Governor alone under the state constitution.

With the Mayor today are many "faithfuls" of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Joseph F. Curtin, the Mayor's chief counsel, began his argument by asking that the matter be treated in "a human way."

"Throw away the law books," he demanded. "These are serious charges. The tenure of office of the Mayor of New York is at stake."

Governor Roosevelt twice stopped Mr. Curtin during the latter's argument, and told him to confine himself to the evidence.

Fifteen major counts, in any one of which the Governor may decide that he found grounds for removing the New York Mayor, are contained in the charges Mr. Walker faces. These charges were made by the City Affairs Committee of New York, of which Mr. William Jay Schieffelin is head, and were based on a transcript of evidence adduced before the Hofstadter Joint Legislative Committee investigating the Walker-Tammany mayoralty. In addition, general charges of inefficiency and neglect of duty were filed against Mayor Walker by Mr. James E. Finegan, independent Brooklyn Democrat, and a group of six Brooklyn citizens. Other civic groups demanded the Mayor's removal.

Many Factors Involved

Much more than Mayor Walker's political career is involved in the hearing today. Into it is woven many political angles—national, state and local.

Whatever decision Governor Roosevelt may make in the case, it is certain that there will be strong repercussion within his campaign for election to the Presidency. If he removes Mr. Walker, it will be charged that he did it for the effect of his action on that part of the country whose voters are opposed to Tammany.

If the Governor refuses to remove the Mayor, it will be said that he was seeking the powerful political support of Tammany and its allies to carry New York State, which, it is held, is necessary to him if he is to win the election in November.

Effect on Tammany

Within the State, the Governor's decision will go a long ways toward determining control of the Democratic State organization. If he removes Mayor Walker, it will strengthen that faction of his party which, though allied with Tammany, is showing its independence of Mr. John F. Curry, Tammany leader, and which is whole-heartedly backing the friends of Governor Roosevelt, like Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, as candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

In so far as New York City politics is concerned, the hearing today is loaded with dynamite for Mr. Curry. If the Mayor is removed, Mr. Joseph V. McKee, president of the board of aldermen, will succeed to the mayoralty. Mr. McKee is the chief lieutenant of Mr. Flynn, the Bronx boss, and a close friend of Mr. Alfred E. Smith.

EUROPE FINDS ROUGH PLACES LEVELING OUT

Better Feeling Reported in South Tyrol and Polish Corridor

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 11—Economic, racial and political "disarmament" within Europe is progressing and can be mightily furthered through aid of England and America, it was brought out today at the Institute of Politics here.

Better relations between the Jewish minority and Poland were reported alongside news that economic benefits brought into the South Tyrol by Italians are improving feeling of German and Austrian objectors to Italian sovereignty.

Added to these signs of agreement in two of the most troubled areas of post-war Europe came positive statements by German authorities that revision of Polish frontiers—however necessary in the Reich's estimation—will not be sought by force.

An official Polish declaration keyed in with this promise of peaceful intentions by calling upon Germany to cease looking for revision of treaties or borders and "revise its state of mind" toward Poland. Germany's attitude was described as unnecessarily fearful of Polish aggression and needlessly hostile to Poland's existence as a modern state.

See Polish Corridor Peace

Settlement of this thorny controversy that centers around the Polish Corridor because it cuts East Prussia from the Reich to give Poles access to the sea, was declared to depend upon a general European accord starting with France and Germany. Possibilities of such an accord—foreshadowed in agreements like that of Lausanne on reparations—is brighter than in many years, several speakers asserted.

Finally, the consensus appeared to be that lowering of tariff walls by the United States and Great Britain, linked with war debt revision and other measures looked for as a result of the coming world economic conference, would lift Europe and the world into new hope.

In detail, these opinions were expressed by spokesmen of continental European powers most involved in the situations discussed. Dr. Luigi

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More Jobs Sought In Wisconsin Plan For Shorter Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Wisconsin has decided to give the "machine age" a setback. It has determined not only to place employment in all public construction work on a six-hour day, five-day week basis, but that hand labor shall be substituted for machine labor wherever practicable.

The new policy, announced here by the special commission on unemployment, resulted from conferences with heads of 11 State departments and will apply not only to public works financed by State funds, but to those financed by federal aid as well.

The commission anticipates that the five-day week, six-hour day plan will give needed work to several thousand men now unemployed. It will apply to both skilled and unskilled labor on highway and building construction.

Department heads agreed, wherever possible, to select types of buildings, paving and other public works which will lend themselves best to use of materials requiring the maximum amount of labor. Special provision has been made for short-time forestry projects by which men will be employed on a five-day week, eight-hour day basis, rotated in such a manner that each man will be given no more than 10 to 12 consecutive days' work.

Party Shows Faith In Hattie Caraway

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 11 (AP)—Arkansas, the only State ever to elect a woman Senator, has voted overwhelmingly to give her another opportunity at lawmaking. Returns from 1756 of the State's 2100 precincts placed Senator Hattie W. Caraway far in the lead of her six male opponents for the Democratic nomination, considered as equivalent to election in this State.

The woman Senator led the nearest of her six opponents, Maj. O. L. Bodenhamer, of Eldorado, former National American Legion commander, 101,835 to 49,451 in latest tabulations early today. In the seven-corner race for Governor, Chancellor J. Martin Futrell took the victory. Returns from 1775 precincts gave Futrell 104,243 votes to 46,796 for his nearest opponent, former Gov. T. J. Terral.

The five congressmen seeking renomination against opposition appeared to have safe margins.

MRS. BRUCE PASSES BRITISH AIR RECORD

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Mrs. Victor Bruce shuttled back and forth today in her "flying bungalow" in an attempt to set a world's record for endurance flying. She broke the British endurance record of 50 hours and 38 minutes at 3 p. m.

The world's record, established in 1930 by Mr. Forest O'Brien and Mr. Dale Jackson, is more than 647 hours.

Hoover Notification Program Completed

By Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 11

THE ceremonies attending President Hoover's notification of renomination will begin tonight at 8:30 o'clock, eastern standard time, with a band concert. At 9 o'clock the President will arrive at Constitution Hall.

The program from that point:

Meeting called to order by Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman, Republican National Committee.

Invocation by the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington.

Address by Mr. Sanders, introducing Representative Bertrand H. Snell, chairman, notification committee.

Formal address of notification by Mr. Snell.

Address accepting the nomination by President Hoover.

Benediction by Dr. Coleman J. Nevils, president of Georgetown University.

"Star-Spangled Banner" by Marine Band.

Two Boston stations will radiocast the ceremonies, WEEI, starting at 10 p. m. (E. D. T.) and WAAB at 10:15 p. m.

Trade Barriers Found Taking World Penalty

Tariff Expected to Come Up During Monetary Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—A move to reduce high tariff walls as a first step in world-wide economic recovery is thought likely to develop at the forthcoming economic and monetary conference, at which the United States will be a participant.

Specific tariff rates are barred from discussion at the parley, but the general subject of trade restrictions and tariff barriers will be on the agenda. Again and again, prominent groups of economists and spokesmen at international conferences have pointed to the pressing need of reducing trade barriers to aid trade recovery. Instead, the record shows that in the past year tariff walls have been raised higher the world over.

How Retaliation Works

Some observers detect a change in tariff sentiment in the United States, in view of foreign retaliation to the Smoot-Hawley rates. The matter is an issue in the presidential campaign, in which President Hoover is forced into a defense of the Republican tariff, although the Smoot-Hawley rates far surpassed anything he had recommended to Congress. American foreign trade has fallen off sharply since the tariff went into effect. The last instance of possible retaliation is the discussion at the Inter-Empire Conference at Ottawa.

Since the beginning of the year the following survey shows some of the new trade barriers imposed. They come after earlier tariff increases in 1931 and 1930.

United Kingdom—Imposition of a general tariff of 10 per cent ad

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

22—*Why Not the Saloon?*

ALL drys and most wets are agreed in their opposition to the saloon. What was wrong with the saloon?

The saloon was a retail store for the sale of liquor. It had certain accessories, but that was its main purpose. Where liquor cannot be sold the saloon does not exist. It was the most efficient agency ever found for pushing the sale of liquor. Manufacturers of liquor recognized this and consistently refused to help do away with the saloon. Its efficiency as a selling agency was one thing against it. It was too efficient; that is, it sold too much.

It is significant that in these times when every government is trying to stimulate trade in general, each one is trying to curtail the drink trade. The Canadian and the Swedish systems are not designed to increase but to decrease the sale of drink. England has reduced the number of licenses, the hours during which drink can be sold, and has put such heavy taxes on liquor as to make it expensive. These are legal restrictions, not designed to change human nature, but to induce the same human nature to drink less liquor.

In order to increase its sales of liquor, the saloon lured men by all sorts of devices. These devices were the sort which appealed to men who drank. They were the accessories of the saloon to which many people, wets as well as drys, objected. Some wets seem to think that these accessories did not belong to the drink trade and that we can restore that trade in another form Drys think that most of the evils connected with the saloon were logically connected with the stuff which the saloon sold.

NATION WAITS HOOVER WORD ON DRY LAWS

Millions to Hear Radio Report of His Stand on Vital Problems

EXPECTED TO BACK POSITION OF PARTY

G. O. P. Leaders on Hand to Hear Speech—Pre-Notification Events Socially Gay

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—After 3½ years in the White House President Hoover makes a momentous report of his incumbency to the American people tonight.

He will be officially notified that he has been renominated by the Republican Party; and he will officially accept the honor. On the basis of his acceptance speech the electorate largely will determine whether or not to retain him in office. The speech tonight is the report of the Executive-Manager to the shareholders of a vast corporation—in this case the United States.

Mr. Hoover is expected to discuss in detail the record of the past three years, which includes the worst business upset in American history. In addition, he will discuss his policies for the future. With economic skies brightening, this task will be somewhat easier than at any time in recent months. Indeed, there is some indication that the stock market is already anticipating an optimistic tone in Mr. Hoover's utterance.

It is on the subject of prohibition and the Eighteenth Amendment, however, that popular interest will center. Speculation has been focused on this aspect of his speech, which is expected actually to occupy only a brief part of the address.

A vast radio audience will listen to Mr. Hoover as he deals with the record of events in the business slump and his proposals for meeting the problem of prohibition. Those who know the rôle that Mr. Hoover took in the drafting of the Republican plank on prohibition in Chicago, believe they know pretty well in advance what he will say on the matter tonight.

Unable to Please Everybody

It is forecast that Mr. Hoover's course will not satisfy the extreme wets, nor perhaps the more militant drys. The Republican plank offered the public the opportunity of retaining the Eighteenth Amendment as it is, or of turning prohibition back to the states, with constitutional safeguards against the return of the saloon. Mr. Hoover is expected to accept this position whole-heartedly.

It is not thought unlikely that he will go further, and recommend a change in the present situation, if such change can be accomplished without abandonment of the gains won by prohibition: namely, the overthrow of the saloon, and the substitution of the federal for local governments, as the final source of authority in regulating the liquor traffic.

"This will be the third major utterance of Mr. Hoover on the subject of prohibition. This first was his acceptance speech in 1928. "I do not favor repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," he said at that time. He added, however, that "grave abuses have occurred—abuses which must be remedied." The second utterance was on Jan. 20, 1931 when he attacked repeal, acknowledged abuses, and announced his determination of retaining "gains which have been made."

Has Gay Social Aspect

Mr. Hooper will make an appearance in two separate halls. After delivering his acceptance address in Constitution Hall, he will appear in Continental Hall to say a few words to the overflow crowd.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, wife of the late President, with members of her family, are flying to Washington today from Sagamore Hill to be guests of President and Mrs. Hoover and to attend the ceremonies. They will occupy Mrs. Hoover's box in Constitution Hall.

The notification ceremonies began in a gala mood today with an al fresco luncheon at the White House. White flannels for the men and chiffons and picture hats for the women predominated as guests strolled on the south lawn of the White House and partook of a buffet luncheon after they had been received by President and Mrs. Hoover. Approximately 300 guests attended. Music was furnished by the Marine Band.

Tonight there will be a dinner at the White House from which guests will go to the notification at Constitution Hall to which 4000 invitations have been issued.

REPEAL SIGNS IRK NOVA SCOTIA DRYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., Aug. 11—Members of the Sons of Temperance Alliance in annual convention at Sydney yesterday placed themselves on record as opposed to the action of numerous United States automobile owners who are visiting the Province displaying signs "Repeal the Eighteenth Amendment."

It was decided to ask immigration officials at the borders to remove all similar signs before the automobile is allowed to enter Canada and to hold a temperance week commencing Sept. 25 when an active campaign will be conducted in schools and plans made for lobbying at the provincial convention of the two political parties to be held in Halifa-Nov. 8.

BYRD GREETS SHIP FOR NEW POLAR VENTURE

The Bear of Oakland Arrives in Boston After Trip From California

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd went down the bay last night to see his latest possession The Bear of Oakland, long the barkentine nestor of the Coast Guard, arrive from California, by way of the Panama Canal.

It is upon The Bear of Oakland that the Admiral will pack in a single unit his next expedition to the Antarctic, probably a year hence. The Bear has passed to the ownership of the City of Oakland. Admiral Byrd did not want to ask or receive her as a gift. But times being as they are, the bright spot was that the Admiral could buy the Bear for $1000, which he did.

Aboard the tug, Luna, loaned to him by the Mystic Steamship Company, were also the celebrated "Three Musketeers" of the last expedition; Norman Vaughan, Edward Goodale and Frederick Crockett. So was Harold June who was in the plane Bernt Balchen flew over the South Pole for Byrd.

It was almost dark when, ahead of the cutter in the violet mists of a threatening shower, the Bear stood clear.

"There she is," cried Admiral Byrd, cutting around the narrow deck from port to windward or whatever it is, with the Three Musketeers at his heels gabbling like little boys. Her paint is scraped now, but she is evidently possessed of what Mr. Barrie identifies as charm.

Those with hats waved them. Those without waved arms and gave tongue. Little figures, moving like midgets seen through a telescope, moved their arms and danced up and down.

They say the trip through the Canal was a dirty one. Off Mexico there was a bother because the Bear carries guns mounted forward, and the Mexican authorities, ever sensitive to such things, thought here was a scrappy-looking ship come to start something, a new revolution, maybe, when Mexico doesn't want a revolution, thank you.

Admiral Byrd and the Three Musketeers measured the distance of a scramble to the little ledge they could stand on, then clambered up and grasped hands with shipmates who, in some cases, had been on the polar ice with them.

Dark came along, a radio message was sent to wheedle the health officers down to President Roads even if it was past hours. Admiral Byrd said, "I'm used to coming in on navy ships; I'm green at this," referring to his failure to assure the presence of the officers, so his men could be landed before morning.

The tug Luna turned and made for harbor, reluctantly leaving the Bear riding high on the dark, glistening water, with only riding lights, a scarlet light aloft, a few lights in the deck house and the mocking yellowish green of the quarantine flag snapping in the good breeze.

By the time Admiral Byrd had made harbor he had decided to speak into the telephone; with the result that shortly thereafter he took the Luna down the harbor again, upon the promise of officers to meet him there, and so got his ship and his men up to the navy yard by midnight, and off the bar.

The Bear is 191 feet long and makes the old City of New York look like a toy. She displaces 2000 tons. She will go into the Bay of Whales to tie up while the men are on the ice. Harold June cocked an eye over her deck rail and wondered where three airplanes would be stowed for the trip down south, and concluded time will tell. The Bear will stay in Boston, to be supplied, and maybe to receive visitors, until the admiral's tour of duty with the National Economy League frees him to go on with his plans for the new expedition.

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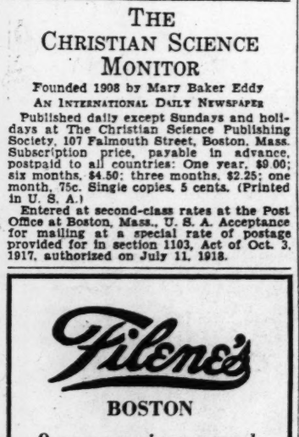

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Mrs. Hoover Gives President a Cake With 58 Candles

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—President Hoover celebrated his fifty-eighth anniversary yesterday by putting in one of the busiest days of his presidential career.

In fact, it was well past noon before the Chief Executive—swamped with political affairs—permitted a reminder of the occasion. Then a group of young girls, hardly in their teens, sang to him from the White House lawn, "Happy birthday, dear President, happy birthday to you."

Last night a group of old friends gathered with him at the White House dining table. The dark polished panels of the state dining room and its heavy silver service reflected the flames of 58 candles upon a huge cake, baked at the order of Mrs. Hoover.

A birthday card carrying the signatures of 40,000 persons, including those of the governors of all states, 150 mayors and the name of Mrs. Mollie Carron of West Branch, Iowa, Mr. Hoover's first school-teacher—so large it required several men to carry it—was prepared by Mr. Ernest Dudley Chase, Boston.

Haphazard Calls To Idle Deplored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11—Much unnecessary hardship to unemployed industrial workers might be avoided and a further burden lifted from each community if manufacturers would accurately state their requirements when they announce expansion programs, in the opinion of Mr. Morris E. Leeds, chairman of the state employment commission. He stated that thousands of unemployed persons pour into this city with each announcement of work, only to find the jobs filled with former employees.

If the jobs can be filled by former employees, who have been laid off temporarily, announcement of this would save needless disappointments and traveling expenses of workers from other communities.

"This is especially apparent at the state employment office," Mr. Leeds said, "where many applicants tell of traveling from distant points to Philadelphia after reading announcements of new or increased work which convinced them they could easily obtain jobs with the companies concerned."

NEW SCHOLARSHIP AT CONSERVATORY

Signs of continued progress are evident at the New England Conservatory of Music for the year 1932-33. Several additions have been made to the faculty, bringing the number to 100. Two new scholarships are available and several prizes in composition are being offered for the first time.

New members of the faculty include Mme. Andre Morize, wife of Professor Morize of Harvard University, who will direct the children's department and conduct several courses for both children and adults.

The Rev. Benjamin I. Harrison of the Church of the Advent of Boston is joining the faculty as lecturer in church history and liturgy. Miss Gladys Childs Miller, a graduate of the conservatory, will be a member of the voice faculty, while Mr. Gilbert Bryon, an experienced English actor, will be a member of the dramatic department faculty. Several scholarships are offered, particularly the Clara Kathleen Rogers and Fanny Elizabeth French scholarships for vocalists, who show promise of success as public singers. Composition prizes will be open to students registering before Oct. 1.

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Join Hands With Young Australia

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Sydney Sun Photo

YOUNG AMERICA LEAGUE ARRIVES AT SYDNEY

Youthful Representatives From Five States Begin Tour of Australia Under Guardianship of the Young Australia League.

TRADE BARRIERS FOUND EXACTING WORLD PENALTY

(Continued from Page 1)

valorem effective March 1. A tariff order, effective on imports beginning April 26, increased on most classes of manufactured goods the temporary 10 per cent rate of duty to a range of rates varying from 15 to 33 1-3 per cent ad valorem.

France—Rationing of imports by establishing quotas extended. Among commodities placed under quota have been radio equipment, certain electrical apparatus, including vacuum cleaners, motors, generators, transformers, control apparatus and heating apparatus and household enamel ware. Increases in import duties.

Italy—Government authorized to restrict imports from countries where the foreign exchange market is believed to be controlled to the detriment of Italian exporters. Import duties increased on butter and light passenger automobiles.

Germany—Export duty imposed on used machinery and used machine parts.

Estonia—Several additional lists of articles for which licenses are required published. Effective June 2, import duties on a varied range of goods increased from one to five times former duties.

Move Is of Wide Proportions

Latvia—Latvian imports of all commodities for which separate import quotas had not already been established limited to three-fourths of corresponding imports in 1931. Importation of sugar monopolized and a government grain monopoly established.

Austria—Import duties on certain metals and metal products increased and a decrease given requiring permits to be obtained for importation into Austria of a list of varied products, including automobiles.

Belgium—Import duties on pure cotton fabrics increased. Horizontal increases in import duties made as a part of a plan to balance the budget whereby duties, with certain exceptions increased by 15 per cent of the existing rates. Quotas established on many products.

Denmark—All imports into Denmark made subject to certification by the National Bank of Denmark that each individual shipment is unobjectionable from an exchange standpoint.

Japan—Import duties increased on certain automobile parts, foodstuffs, lumber, metal manufactures, chemicals and other products, and imposition of a surtax of 35 per cent of the duty on all specific rates.

Czechoslovakia — Importers of specified goods are required to obtain permits before being able to purchase foreign exchange from the national bank.

TEXAS G. O. P. NOMINATES

DALLAS, Texas., Aug. 11 (AP)—Mr. Orville Bullington, Wichita Falls lawyer, was chosen by Texas Republicans in state convention Tuesday as their nominee for Governor. In November Mr. Bullington will oppose either Gov. R. S. Sterling or Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, who are to enter a runoff primary Aug. 27 for the Democratic nomination.

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'Young Americas' On Good-Will Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A selected group of young Americans has arrived here under the banner of the Young America League. This association, formed with the idea of circulating good will and understanding between the youth of all nations is working in close collaboration with the Rotary Clubs of America and Australia and the Young Australia League.

The party now visiting Australia consists of 12 boys, whose ages range from 15 to 19 years, and they are representative of the states of California, Michigan, Minnesota, Texas and Virginia. A round of hospitality awaited them. In order that they might gain a clear understanding of the freeness of Australian life each boy was billeted in a private home.

The Australian station owner is renowned for his hospitality, and here in these great homes the lads glimpsed first-hand the great resources of Australia's wealth, securing first-hand knowledge of the sheep and wheat industries—these great primary products that form the backbone of Australian trade abroad.

Legion to Extend Philadelphia Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11—The American Legion home improvement campaign for this State will be continued indefinitely, according to an announcement by Mr. John M. Dervin, director, who states that the marked success of the plan in obtaining more than $2,200,000 worth of work for veterans in Philadelphia and its suburbs alone has brought about this decision.

The total amount of work given or pledged to veterans applies to 12,281 persons, each of whom has received a month or more of work, it was stated. A post-card campaign, started July 1, has brought in pledges of work amounting to $676,275 from this city and its environs alone. It is now planned to extend the campaign to the rest of the State.

"The power of the drive is greater than has been generally understood," Legion heads stated. "Throughout Pennsylvania, where 55,715 jobs were discovered, there has been observed an awakening in communities formerly almost at a standstill."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual meeting, Boston Trade Association Executives, principal speaker, Mr. Henry H. Bond, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Cedar Hill, 6:30.

Films

Fine Arts—"Die Lindenwirtin vom Rhein." Continuous 1 to 11.
Paramount and Uptown—"Congorilla."
RKO Keith's—"American Madness."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Museum League games, all day; modeling class, 9:30; class in bird coloring, 2; motion picture on "Anchors Aweigh," 3; Travel Chart games, 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Garden rally, Plymouth County division, Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; home of Mrs. Charles P. Barnes, Old Colony Hill, Hingham, 3.

Lecture on "Beaumarchais and the United States of America," second in series on "Revolutionary Days" by the Rev. Carroll Perry, home of Mrs. Everett Morss, West Manchester, 11:15.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to the galleries, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints. Aquatints by Goya; English Mezzotints of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; Designs in color by Anne Allen; Engravings by Stefano della Bella.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room: Exhibit of Washingtonia. To be continued indefinitely.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Colored etchings by Louis Icart. Through Aug. 20.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 667 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Pictures by children of 17 English schools.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

NORTHERN PACIFIC SHOPS ACTIVE

LIVINGSTON, Mont., Aug. 11 (AP)—Forty men in the Northern Pacific car shops here started work Wednesday on a five-day week basis. They had been working only a few days a month.

EUROPE FINDS ROUGH PLACES LEVELING OUT

(Continued from Page 1)

Villari, Italian publicist, testified to improved relations between his countrymen and Germans and Austrians in South Tyrol.

Germans Aid Italians

German-speaking inhabitants are joining economic syndicates in large numbers and collaborating with Italians in development of the district, Dr. Villari reported. Hydro-electric power, he added, is one of the chief divisions of this activity, because the former Austrian objection to developing power that would primarily benefit neighboring Italian sections has been removed.

"There is good reason to believe," Dr. Villari continued, "that with this economic development, on the one hand, and the improved relations between Italy and Germany and Austria, on the other, the causes of dissension within the province will be greatly attenuated. Then the inhabitants will have no reason to regret their changed political conditions."

In an exchange of views on treatment of Jews in Poland, Mr. Max J. Kohler, New York attorney and authority on Minorities, agreed with Mr. Edward Weintal, press attaché of the Polyish Embassy in Washington, that there are signs of improvement.

Appointment of an official committee to study economic problems affecting Jews, and the disposition of Marshal Pilsudski to assist them, were cited. Mr. Weintal agreed that taxation and current trade declines rest most heavily upon Jews, but insisted that this is not based on racial grounds. Poland, primarily agricultural, puts a premium upon commerce and industry, in which Jews predominate. The commission hopes to help them gain footholds in less precarious callings.

The larger question of Polish-German relations was discussed by Mr. Weintal at the last general conference on peace treaties and the map of Europe, under the chairmanship of Prof. Bernadotte E. Schmitt of the University of Chicago. Dr. Herbert von Beckerath of Bonn University, Germany, also contributed.

Mr. Weintal stated that in Poland's view, German agitation for revision of frontiers is aimed, not at return of the corridor, but prevention of Poland's stabilizing itself as a modern nation.

"In consequence, we must realize that no amount of changing of the present Polish-German frontier will ever bring us nearer to the aim which we all have at heart, namely, the organization of peace in Europe.

"If peace in that part of the world is to be achieved through revision, it can only be achieved through a revision of the state of mind and not of the frontiers."

Establishment of peace with Germany, Mr. Weintal added, is the most important item of Polish foreign policy. Warsaw is ready to give every guarantee of respect for Germany borders in return for similar pledges, he reported. Germany was urged to ratify the commercial accord, signed by the two nations and ratified by Poland two years ago.

German Intent Defended

Dr. von Beckerath gave assurance that Berlin has no intention of seeking changes in the Polish situation by violence. He relies upon peaceful agreements and views all Europe as knit by a new unity of thought today, due to recognition that its nations can no longer assume that the world is theirs to divide. That older concept led to quarrels among the European powers, while now they are accepting the view that "divided they fall," Dr. von Beckerath added. He looks to this development for further improvement of Franco-German relations.

Professor Schmitt noted that one of the chief German bones of contention—reparations—has gone far toward solution in a way "unbelievably rapid."

England and the United States were drawn into this train of world events and possibilities by M. Pierre Lyautey, editor of La Journée, Industrielle, in his second public lecture last night. He appealed to them for leadership in removing trade barriers and revision of war debts.

"How," he asked, "Can we work at a lowering of tariffs if the greatest nations become protectionist?"

Coöperation of America in this direction and in debt revision was held vital by M. Lyautey.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; Friday fair; moderate temperatures; gentle shifting winds, mostly westerly.

Maine: Cloudy, preceded by showers; slightly warmer on east coast tonight; Friday partly cloudy; cooler in southwest portion.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island: Partly cloudy; continued cool tonight and Friday.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy; slightly cooler tonight; Friday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest, shifting to north winds over south portion and fresh southwest shifting to west winds over northwest or north portion; partly overcast weather with showers over north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	76	82	Montreal	62	76
Bismarck	64	82	Nantucket	68	84
Boston	66	88	New Orleans	80	88
Buffalo	62	72	New York	72	84
Calgary	50	62	Norfolk, Va.	76	90
Charleston	84	86	North Platte	72	98
Chicago	66	76	Philadelphia	72	90
Cincinnati	70	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	98
Denver	68	94	Pittsburgh	64	86
Eastport, Me.	54	70	Portland, Me.	64	82
Hatteras	82	88	Raleigh	76	90
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. Aug.10	80	76	St. Louis	74	94
			St. Paul	64	84
Helena, Mont.	48	84	Salt Lake City	58	88
Huron, S. D.	66	84	San Francisco	54	64
Jacksonville	78	92	SantaFe, N.M.	64	82
Kansas City	78	94	Seattle	56	66
Key West	82	92	Tampa	80	92
Los Angeles	67	74	Washington	76	94
Memphis	78	92	Wichita, Kan.	74	96
Miami, Fla.	82	88	Williston, N.D.	64	78

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 11.
B—Maximum Aug. 10.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Thursday 7:40 p. m., Friday 8:24 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.7 feet, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:21 p. m.

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G. O. P. Asserts Trade Pick-Up Due to Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Credit for a brightening business outlook was claimed for the Republican Administration yesterday by Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman of the Republican National Committee, on the eve of Mr. Hoover's acceptance speech tonight, at which the course of business developments in the past three years will be discussed.

Mr. Sanders's declaration on the business situation followed claims by Democrats that the stock market was going up in anticipation of Democratic victory.

"I have no doubt," said Mr. Sanders today, "that as the business prospect brightens the nation will conclude that it is the result of the reconstruction program of Herbert Hoover, rather than the prospect of the election of Roosevelt and Garner."

A meeting of the Republican Executive Committee is scheduled for tomorrow. Radio arrangements that will blanket the United States have been completed. Republican gatherings in every state of the Union to hear Mr. Hoover's speech have been arranged. The demand for seats at Constitution Hall tomorrow far exceeds capacity.

Mr. Sanders stated that Vice-President Curtis is expected to take an active part in the campaign. Mr. Sanders will return shortly to Chicago to preside at the notification ceremonies for Mr. Curtis on Aug. 18.

RAILROAD PLANS AIR SERVICE, PELLEY SAYS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 11 (AP)—Mr. John J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, said yesterday the line plans an air passenger service between New York and Boston with a stop here, "when the time comes for a demand for such a service."

The statement came as the result of a hearing before an aldermanic committee, at which counsel for the railroad opposed the effecting of an agreement with the American Airways granting the petitioning firm exclusive right to the municipal airport. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, vice-president of the American Airways, told the committee he felt the agreement granting his firm exclusive rights would be the only one he could accept.

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Step to Safeguard Investors In Foreign Securities Urged

Duke University Man Tells Hispanic Conference Much of Past Losses Could Have Been Prevented by Investigation of Conditions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Establishment of an American organization to study financial conditions in Latin America as a permanent safeguard to prospective American investors placing funds in government or commercial enterprises there, is the plan recommended by Dr. J. Fred Rippy of Duke University.

Lecturing recently before the First Annual Seminar Conference on Hispanic Affairs at the George Washington University here, Dr. Rippy declared that if American investors had possessed adequate information on financial conditions in Latin America, their economic status today would be far different.

Dr Rippy went on to trace the development of foreign financial interest in the Latin-American countries. Between 1870 and 1914, he said, the flow of European money across the Atlantic was rapid. This money supported various enterprises, the speaker continued, but probably one-half was devoted to railroad construction. Of $6,000,000,000 invested in Latin America during these years, one-third was placed in Argentina, he said.

Unstable for Some Time

Prior to 1910 most of the Hispanic-American republics were unstable and unreliable financialy, Dr. Ripley said. Between 1827 and 1927 Honduras had been in default 92 per cent of the time, Guatemala 65 per cent; Nicaragua 52 per cent; El Salvador 36 per cent, and Costa Rica 23 per cent. Between 1869 and 1928 the Dominican Republic had been in default nearly half of the time. Colombia defaulted 51 out of 108 years following 1821, and Venezuela defaulted 44 out of 95 years subsequent to 1834.

In 1829, British investors in Latin-American securities had started to organize spetial bondholders committees with a view to protecting their interests, and in 1873 the British Corporation of Foreign Bondholders was incorporated. Between 1880 and 1903 reports of the corporation cited several instances of aid on the part of the British Government in dealing with the problem of Latin-American loans.

At the end of 1903, Dr. Rippy went on to say, seven Latin-American nations were in default of their government bonds. Most of the loans were said to have been in the possession of British investors.

Coercive action toward Venezuela on the part of leading European powers caused President Roosevelt considerable uneasiness, the lecturer explained.

Ruling Complicates Things

To complicate the President's unrest, the Hague Tribunal in 1904 handed down a decision to the effect that claimants of powers who had used force in bringing Venezuela to terms were entitled to preferential treatment, continued Dr. Rippy.

In an effort to define President Roosevelt's attitude toward the Venezuelan situation, the professor pointed out that in an address in New York in 1905, the then President spoke as if attempting to placate European investors when he said, "It is out of the question to claim a right, and yet shirk the responsibility for exercising that right. When we announce a policy such as the Monroe Doctrine we thereby commit ourselves to accepting the consequences of the policy and those consequences from time to time alter.

"As we have grown more powerful our advocacy of this doctrine has been received with more and more respect; but what has tended to give the doctrine standing among nations is our growing willingness to show that we not only mean what we say, and are prepared to back it up, but that we mean to recognize our obligations to foreign peoples, no less than to insist upon our rights."

Unfriendly to Policy

Toward this corollary, Dr. Rippy continued, the British Corporation of Foreign Bondholders was not over and above friendly. It suggested that interference by the United States with Latin-American nations might give rise to international complications and endanger friendly relations.

This indicated that the corporation, waiting for the United States to assist in the collection of debts, was growing impatient, the speaker observed. This opinion was strengthened by the corporation's declaration that "in view of President Roosevelt's pronouncements it is somewhat disappointing to find that Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala have failed six, eight and 34 years respectively to meet their obligations."

Into this situation, said Dr. Rippy, came the American banking firm of Speyer & Co. of New York in May, 1905, and entered into an agreement with Costa Rica for the issue of 5 per cent bonds to the amount of $11,500,000, to refund the external debt of the country. The loan was refused by the Costa Rican Legislature.

However, the episode forecast three things, Dr. Rippy observed: that bankers of the United States were to become more and more interested in refunding the foreign loans of the Latin-American countries, particularly those in the Caribbean.

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HOUSEWIVES the country over have wanted a vanilla bottle that would not tip over easily. Burnett's brings it to them with this new bottle. Radically different from the old panel type, you'll find it steadier to use. Amber glass is used to protect against damaging light rays. It costs no more than the old style bottle, and contains a full measure of pure Burnett's Vanilla. Ask for it at your grocer's.

Send ten cents for "Doubly Delicious Desserts"

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY
437 D STREET, BOSTON

MAZE OF FIGURES DELAYS OTTAWA TRADE TREATIES

Canada-United Kingdom Proposals Well Defined on Main Lines

By LLOYD ROBERTS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 11—The main business of the Imperial Economic Conference is at a standstill while the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, and Mr. Stanley Baldwin, head of the British delegation, wrestle over the facts and figures contained in their joint proposals. And the interpretation of these statistics is no easy matter.

Various, perhaps unforeseen, factors have arisen which tend to confuse the issue. There is the difference in currency and fluctuating values as between the dollar and the pound sterling; the distinction between calendar years and fiscal years, and the necessity of computing trade over the same period of time.

Then there is the discrepancy between Canada's imports from the United Kingdom and United Kingdom exports to Canada, due to the large amount of products of British and foreign origin transshipped in bond from the United Kingdom to Canada; also the discrepancy between Canada's export figures and United Kingdom's import figures due largely to diversion of Canadian grain, especially wheat, from its original destination, the United Kingdom, to other destinations, chiefly continental Europe.

Discrepancy of Millions

This last discrepancy amounted in 1928 to $170,000,000, but last year, on account of shrinkage in trade, to but $18,000,000. Under such circumstances it was not so surprising that certain Canadian officials should have suggested that Mr. Bennett's proposals were welcoming the United Kingdom into a $150,000,000 market, while British officials were quoted as valuing this market at only $10,000,000.

Without depending too much on statistics or being too particular about the pennies, the chief needs of the two countries stand out clear and distinct. The United Kingdom is so highly industrialized that it is vital to its existence to find adequate markets for its manufactured products, and at present more than half of its export trade is taken by foreign countries. Therefore, it is obvious that if Canada wants more favors in the British market for its primary products, such as wheat, lumber, dairy products, fruits, cattle, minerals, it must be prepared to open its doors far wider to British textiles, coal, machinery, iron and steel.

Canada Now Industrialized

Canada, on the other hand, must find richer markets for its primary products, and now that the United States has built a high tariff wall along the international boundary the United Kingdom is the logical buyer. At the same time Canada, too, has become widely industrialized and cannot afford to sacrifice its manufactures for the sake of its grain, lumber and mixed-farming interests. But sacrifice it must, if the primary industries are to be saved from total ruin. And so Mr. Bennett, in spite of his high-protection policy and the sustained pressure of his high-protection followers who placed him in power, is endeavoring to widen the crack of the trade door to the United Kingdom, at what might be termed the "irreducible minimum."

With probably only 10 more days to go the work of the committees of the conference is hastening to a conclusion. The committee on monetary policy yesterday received and adopted its report from the subcommittee, it was announced at the press conference. This report is to be submitted to the heads of delegations tomorrow.

The subcommittee on economic coöperation has prepared a statement on all organs of economy organization which are now functioning. The committee on commercial relations with foreign countries met yesterday for the first time, with Mr. N. C. Havenga, South African Minister of Finance, in the chair. It set up a small subcommittee to examine the item dealing with commercial treaty policy and interpretation of the most-favored-nation clause. There was no report on the Canada-United Kingdom negotiations.

The only communiqué issued stated that the subcommittee on grading of agricultural products met yesterday, and discussion took place regarding grading of standards in eggs, dressed poultry, cotton, wool and canned fruit.

It is realized that the problems are complex and effectively to set the Empire standards would require much educational effort and industrial coöperation. However it is felt that any steps to insure standard grades would stipulate the consumption both of domestic and Empire products.

It is suggested that this work of establishing standards should be investigated thoroughly and that there should be close coöperation in this regard between the Dominions and the United Kingdom. Members of the subcommittee are getting their report into shape to present to the main committee at the end of this week.

The United Kingdom delegates were in communication with those of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. The joint experts of the United Kingdom and Canada continue the study of their delegates' proposals. It was stated that the Canadian Cabinet met and that the meeting was "entirely harmonious."

Model Apartment Project Is Before New York Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Mr. Samuel Rosoff, New York subway builder, has asked the State Board of Housing to approve a model apartment house development for "white collar" workers, at rentals of $10 and $11 a room a month, to be erected on a 66-acre tract which he owns in Queens.

Construction of the development would give employment to about 2000 men, would utilize materials and equipment already owned by the Rosoff Subway Construction Company, and keep that organization's forces intact for some time, it was said.

The project will include a score or more of multi-family houses, probably of the six-story elevator type, to accommodate 1500 families, on a plot near Queens Boulevard, just west of Forest Hills, according to details made public by Mr. Jacob I. Goodstein, attorney for Mr. Rosoff. Mr. Goodstein said a description of the site had been filed with the State Board of Housing for its approval. Work on the first units will be started as soon as the plans are approved, Mr. Goodstein said.

The development, which would constitute one of the largest limited-dividend operations under the state housing laws, will include gardens, a community theater and social hall, swimming pools, tennis courts and a public market. Income from properties erected with the approval and under supervision of the state housing board are exempt from taxation for 20 years under the law. Income from them is limited to 6 per cent.

FLOOD RELIEF WORK PUSHED AT HARBIN

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 11—It is reported from Changchun, capital of Manchukuo, that official investigations show 28,000 persons are known to have perished in the floods around Harbin, 5300 of the injured have been admitted to hospitals and 360,000 are homeless. Of this number 180,000 are said to be destitute.

Fourteen hundred houses were totally destroyed in the Harbin area and 5300 other houses are inundated. The Government has appropriated 100,000 yen to aid the needy and will also send provisions and establish additional refugee camps.

Joviality Combined With Shrewdness Clears Obstacles for 'Jim' Thomas

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World
Left to Right—STANLEY BALDWIN, JAMES H. THOMAS

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A close friend of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, now in Ottawa, as Britain's leading delegate, is Mr. James H. Thomas, better known to the world as "Jim" Thomas. Mr. Thomas was one of the few members of the late Labor Cabinet who followed Mr. Ramsay MacDonald into the National Government.

In so doing he not only parted with the official Labor Party, but was compelled to forfeit his position in the National Union of Railwaymen, which owed much of its prosperity to his leadership.

No trade union leader in Britain has ever been more popular with the rank and file of the workers than Mr. Thomas. He is a genuine product of the working classes. He was an errand boy at the age of 9, and afterward as a railway worker went through all the grades from engine cleaner to driver. When he became an official of the union he won the hearts of the men by his kindly humor, his love of sport, and his engaging gift for telling a story, and he gained their respect by his tact and skill in negotiating with the employers, no less than by his oratory.

Mr. Thomas believes in being friends with everybody. He has scored many a point in a deal by proving that joviality is perfectly compatible with shrewdness. At the time of the great railway strike in 1919 he was the principal spokesman for the men in the decisive conference with Mr. Lloyd George, and "L. G." found that he had met his match in the sphere of friendly negotiation. Mr. Thomas struck a bargain for the railway men which kept them abundantly satisfied for years.

Mr. Thomas appeared to enjoy a second blooming when he became a Cabinet Minister. He delighted in non-party meetings and receptions, and proved himself a master of the art of making unconventional after-dinner speeches. In ordinary conversation he speaks the vernacular English with correctness, but in the excitement of oratory he drops and inserts "h's" with great emphasis. Indeed, this displacement of the aspirate always meets with such success that he is suspected of mishandling it intentionally.

In the Labor Government he experienced one failure—when the duty of getting rid of unemployment was allotted to him. As Minister for the Dominions his good sense and his talent for negotiation have made him an unqualified success.

CURLEY SEES CLIMB IN BUSINESS SOON

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 11 (AP)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston told delegates to the Massachusetts department, American Legion, convention that he believed a turn for the better in business conditions was in sight. He said the present state of the country offered an unexampled opportunity to the Legion "Peace in home and patriotism in the land depend on continuity of wages for all who toil in America," he said. "Let this organization take its part in the front line for economic justice for every individual under the American flag."

Mr. Charles Ely of Westfield, departmental vice-commander and brother of Gov. Joseph B. Ely, in presenting a report on membership, declared that Massachusetts had made the best record in New England with the exception of Rhode Island. Particularly gratifying, he said, was the showing made by several communities hard hit by industrial idleness.

Indians Hold Celebration At Old Town

By TA-DE-WIN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLD TOWN, Maine, Aug. 11—"How!" Thus rang out the old-time Indian greeting as two groups of Penobscots met yesterday at Indian Island landing. One band came from Indian Island in canoes, the other strolled down from Blueberry Hill, leading horses and transporting their camp equipment in travois, such as was used of yore, a two-pole contrivance with two ends hitched to a horse, the other two dragging on the ground.

Just as they would have done 300 years ago, these Penobscots, regardless of the admiring stares of the onlookers, paraded placidly through the streets of Old Town intent upon a suitable camping place and finally decided upon Victory Field. There they cleverly set up their tents, forming a typical Indian village with space enough in the center for their games and ceremonials. That done, some of the Indian men gathered materials for baskets and began to make them, showing the spectators how the bark was stripped from the logs and the splints made for weaving.

Others preferred to work on Indian paddles or make canoes from birch bark or those snowshoes so useful in Old Town and vicinity during the winter. The patient old men instructed the children in the art of making bows and arrows and when the little ones wearied of that, they taught them the principal Indian dance steps.

The women were not idle, either. After they placed the babies in elaborately beaded cradles they hung these cradles from the boughs of trees, following which they set about getting a real outdoor noon meal, cooking it over an open fire. The day's menu included corn meal bread, meat and vegetables.

After this noon feast came Indian games and sports; Waladahamegun, a dish game; Noolmahegun, a barter game, and the inevitable Hand Game common to most tribes.

At night the miniature village was illuminated by flood lights and different Indian chiefs related legends and historical events in their native tongue, an interpreter enlightening the audience. Interspersed with these recitals were performances of the corn dance, buffalo and deer dance, the eagle dance and the bow and arrow dance.

This morning the Passamaquoddies arrived from Pleasant Point, having made the last stage of their journey in canoes over the artificial lagoon near the Indian village. After the Penobscots had duly greeted them, the great feast took place, followed by competitive games.

One feature of this day was the presentation of a string of wampum by the father of a Passamaquoddy brave to the parents of a Penobscot belle. This gives opportunity for the Penobscots to give their famous wedding ceremonial dance, when all who desire may take part, as by twos and threes with slow, deliberate steps they follow the leader, who shakes a short horn rattle, the only music for this special dance.

Tomorrow the townseople will participate in a parade with floats, then races and finally water sports on the Penobscot River between Indian Island and Old Town. In the afternoon will come more Indian ceremonials and the three-day celebration will end at City Hall with a colonial ball.

She Helped Promote Big Indian 'Powwow'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WATAWOSO
Penobscot Indian Girl

Engineers Named To Advise Federal Loan Corporation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation today announced the appointment of an engineers' advisory board to assist in passing on all self-liquidating construction projects, for which the corporation is requested to make loans. The board will consist of five members to be located at the headquarters of the corporation in Washington.

The chairman of the board is to be Dr. Charles David Marx, of California. Other members are Mr. John P. Coleman, New Orleans, La., Mr. John Lyle Harrington, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. John Herbert Gregory, Baltimore, Md.; and Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

The board was chosen with the coöperation of the American Engineering Council, directors of the corporation, stated. Members of the board was chosen to give the different sections of the country representation by engineers who occupy a distinguished position in the various branches of their profession.

Special emphasis was made by directors of the corporation on the varied experience and training in different fields of engineering activity of the new board. The combined experience of the new advisory board includes training in substantially every field of engineering activity.

B. & A. SHOPS TO REOPEN

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11 (AP)—The Boston & Albany Railroad locomotive shops, which closed June 9 because of business conditions, will resume operations Monday, giving employment to nearly 400 men. Resumption was originally scheduled for Aug. 1, but was postponed.

NEW ENGLAND IS MAPPED FOR AIR LINE GUIDES

Fliers Covering Section as Part of National Survey

New England's square on the nation's airway checkerboard is fast taking shape as Lieut. M. H. Reese of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and Mr. Jack Summers wing their way about the district mapping land marks and aids to pilots.

Lieutenant Reese and Mr. Summers flew to Boston from Washington recently and are covering an area about 150 by 330 miles, using Boston as their base. The section, which includes practically all of New England, is known as K-19. The work will continue here for about 10 days. Complete and accurate air line guides result from the mapping process.

Part of the national program is complete and more than half a dozen of the 92 "section" maps are in print, with as many more "in type." The new maps displace the "strip" maps that were hastily prepared a few years ago to cover only the regularly flown air routes.

Air checking of the maps requires between 50 and 75 hours of actual flying time for each section map. Lieutenant Reese says three maps covering practically all of the northeastern portion of the United States will be ready for use within three months. The air flights for checking are at an altitude of about 5000 feet, and an average speed of about 100 miles an hour is used, he said.

The maps are laid out to fit the plan adopted at one of the international hydrographic conferences at Monte Carlo, the basis being that of the international map of the world, scaled 1 to 500,000 on the Lambert projection, which affords the same scale over the entire United States. When the 92 maps are complete, it will be possible for air pilots to secure the government charts for a flight to any section of the country.

SILK MILL ADDS LOOMS

RIDGWAY, Penna., Aug. 11 (AP)—Twenty more looms were added Monday to the working units of the Holmes Silk Mill, operating part time for several months.

Marker Reflects Motorcar Light, Illuminating Roadways at Night

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 11 (AP)—Tests of a new "turtle" highway marker, which illuminates roadways at night by reflecting automobile headlights, were announced yesterday by Purdue University.

The markers look like iron turtles. They are set in a row down the middle of the highway, one each 50 feet on straightaways and each 35 feet on curves.

The backs are non-corrosive metal, but where the soft part of the turtle's body would be underneath, there issues a firefly type of glow which illuminates the roadbed.

This glow comes from tiny glass reflectors set under the backs. The reflectors pick up the lights of approaching motorcars, and diffuse these rays in a flat fan over the road surface.

The turtle backs rise not more than an inch above the pavement. The announcement states that the impact in passing over them is scarcely felt, being no more than that from many ordinary paving expansion joints.

These markers were invented by Mr. David E. Ross, president of the board of trustees of Purdue. He has presented the invention and the patent rights outright to the Purdue Research Foundation.

Test lights have been installed on state roads 52 and 43. Dr. G. S. Meikle, director of the Purdue Research Foundation, says preliminary studies indicate a high degree of satisfaction to motorists. The lights are said to add greatly to safety of night driving.

If you like Full-Flavored Goodness

Then you'll like jollie candies from the Home of Chuckles. Tender... wholesome ... delicious. Your dealer should carry them; ask for some today.

FRED W. AMEND CO. • DANVILLE, ILL.

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Chuckles

GOOD CANDY... *For all the Family*

EVERY DAY IS FISH DAY

at the Birdseye Frosted Foods Store

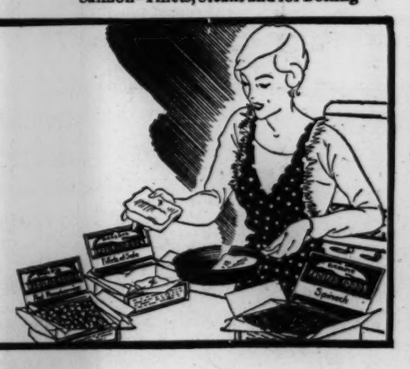
Another reason why more and more progressive dealers are supplying their customers with BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

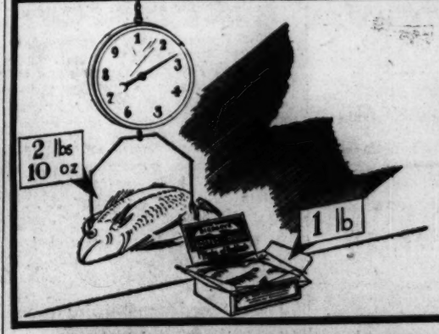
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Thanks to the Birdseye quick-freezing process, you now can have your favorite fish any time you want it regardless of season. 13 varieties of delicious seafoods at every Birdseye Frosted Foods Store to choose from:

Haddock Fillets, Halibut Fillets, Cod Fillets, Smoked Fillets, Mackerel Fillets, Fillets of Sole, Swordfish Steaks, Scrod, Oysters, Essex Clams, Lobster Meat, Scallops, Salmon—Fillets, Steaks and for Boiling



And how good they taste! Just like the fish you catch yourself or enjoy at a seaside restaurant. That's because all the ocean freshness has been held without change. If your family likes a good fish dinner—this is the way to please them.



And what a delightful way to buy fish! Odorless and clean—safe and wholesome. And ready to cook just as you take it from its spotless package. Birdseye Fish dinners are easy to get—delicious and economical. Serve them often.

HERE'S THE ECONOMICAL WAY to buy your fish. Cleaned, dressed and filleted—all waste removed. It takes nearly *three* pounds of whole fish to cut *one* pound of Birdseye Fillets. Birdseye dealers offer special prices on fish this week-end. Take advantage of these savings!

SPECIAL This Week-End at All Birdseye Frosted Foods Stores

Birdseye Salmon Steaks 32c lb. NET WEIGHT

Delicious thick steaks cut from choice Chinook Salmon. Full flavor and freshness sealed in.

Also **BIRDSEYE SALMON FOR BOILING**—delicious center cut, wasteless. Same fancy Chinook as the Steaks. Pieces average 1½ to 2½ lbs.—absolutely no waste.

Serve **Birdseye June Peas** with **Birdseye Salmon**—a delightful green and pink color combination that tastes as good as it looks.

Birdseye Lima Beans, Peas and **Asparagus** make wonderful salads or cold plate combinations. Crisp, appetizing and ready to cook without a minute's work in the kitchen.

FROSTED FOODS SALES CORPORATION (*New England Division*) **3 Commercial St., Boston**

You're invited . . .

HAMILTON INN *In the Adirondacks*

Lake Pleasant, N. Y.

Comfortable in the extreme. Wonderful fishing, boating, bathing. Donald Ross Golf Course, tennis and all outdoor sports. Good food, splendid orchestra. American plan, $6 to $7 per day with private bath. We repeat . . . *you're invited.*

ARCHIE HURLBURT, *Manager*
Winters . . . Lakeside Inn, Mount Dora, Fla.

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SWEET MUSIC

"Sing a Song of Savings
A Pocketful of Dough
Bank Your Cash at Central
And Watch Your Dollars GROW."

You're "The Maestro" when it comes to YOUR dollars. You can make them go in jig time or you can build up a Symphony of Savings which will be a Lullaby to all your doubts and fears and worries.

Money in the Bank will put A Song in Your Heart—and $1 starts an account HERE where every depositor's cash is SPECIALLY PROTECTED!

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

4th Ave. at 14th Street
B'way at 73rd Street
NEW YORK CITY

BEAUTIFUL DAY, ISN'T IT MRS. BAKER?
YES—I'M TAKING THE CHILDREN TO THE PARK. WHY DON'T YOU COME ALONG WITH YOUR LITTLE GIRL?
I CAN'T—I STILL HAVE MOST OF MY WASHING TO DO.
HOW IS IT YOU ARE THROUGH SO EARLY?
I DON'T SCRUB CLOTHES—OR EVEN BOIL THEM. I LET THEM SOAK SNOW-WHITE IN RINSO SUDS, WHILE I DO MY OTHER WORK
NEXT WASHDAY
THIS TIME LAST WEEK I WAS STILL SCRUBBING CLOTHES. THANK GOODNESS YOU TOLD ME ABOUT RINSO. MY WASH LOOKS MUCH WHITER, TOO
NOW TRY RINSO'S CREAMY SUDS FOR EASY DISHWASHING

Clothes washed this way last much longer!

IT'S easy to understand why clothes washed the Rinso way last much longer. They're *soaked*—not *scrubbed*. The dirt is gently loosened—not forced out. Rinso used regularly means a big saving in household linens, children's clothes, towels.

Try it and see! And see how much whiter clothes come, too...*even without boiling*. See what a lot of suds Rinso gives—twice as much, cup for cup, as from lightweight, puffed-up soaps. Creamy, long-lasting suds; marvelous for dishwashing and all cleaning—so easy on hands.

The makers of 40 famous washers recommend Rinso. Get the BIG package today.

Rinso

A PRODUCT OF LEVER BROTHERS CO.

Millions use Rinso in tub, washer and dishpan

BRIDLE TRAILS AMONG VERMONT HILLS CHARTED

Green Mountain Horse Association Announces 750 Miles of Paths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUTLAND, Vt.—Horsemen now may partake of the hidden beauties of the Green Mountains, a privilege which long has been possessed only by hikers on Vermont's famous Long Trail and other footpaths.

But with 750 miles of bridle trails—green-aisled, brown-surfaced country roads—threading among rounded hills and mountains, the Green Mountain Horse Association is doing for horsemen what the Green Mountain Club with its Long Trail has done for hikers.

Since 1926, when the association was formed, this system has been in the process of routing and marking, and this year the marking of the major paths will be completed, according to present indications.

Old hill roads, of springy, ideal footing for the mounts, have been utilized in laying out these bridle trails which now make a complete circuit of the State. Four cross-state paths also are provided.

Situated well above the valleys, where gasoline mounts prance at breakneck speed, these paths afford expansive, breath-taking outlooks over fields and forests, hills and valleys, lakes and rivers, and afford numerous trotting straightaways.

The State of Vermont is cooperating with the Green Mountain Horse Association in developing and maintaining these paths. When the association was organized by Mrs. William H. Field of Mendon, who is still the leading figure in the organization, Representative John E. Weeks from Vermont, then Governor, obtained state cooperation.

The road commissioner in each district and town is requested to help in the work. Mr. Sargent, head commissioner, laid out the entire route, and his district commissioners see to it that the paths are kept in ridable condition.

In addition, the Vermont Publicity Bureau sends out the association's folder and map. Curiously enough the map is in demand among motorists. The latter have been attracted by the G. Mt. H. A. signs on the hill roads, and wishing to try those that are passable for automobiles, they inquire at the publicity bureau for information.

The association was formed with the wholly altruistic purpose of encouraging the use and raising of horses in Vermont. More than 250 persons now belong to the organization.

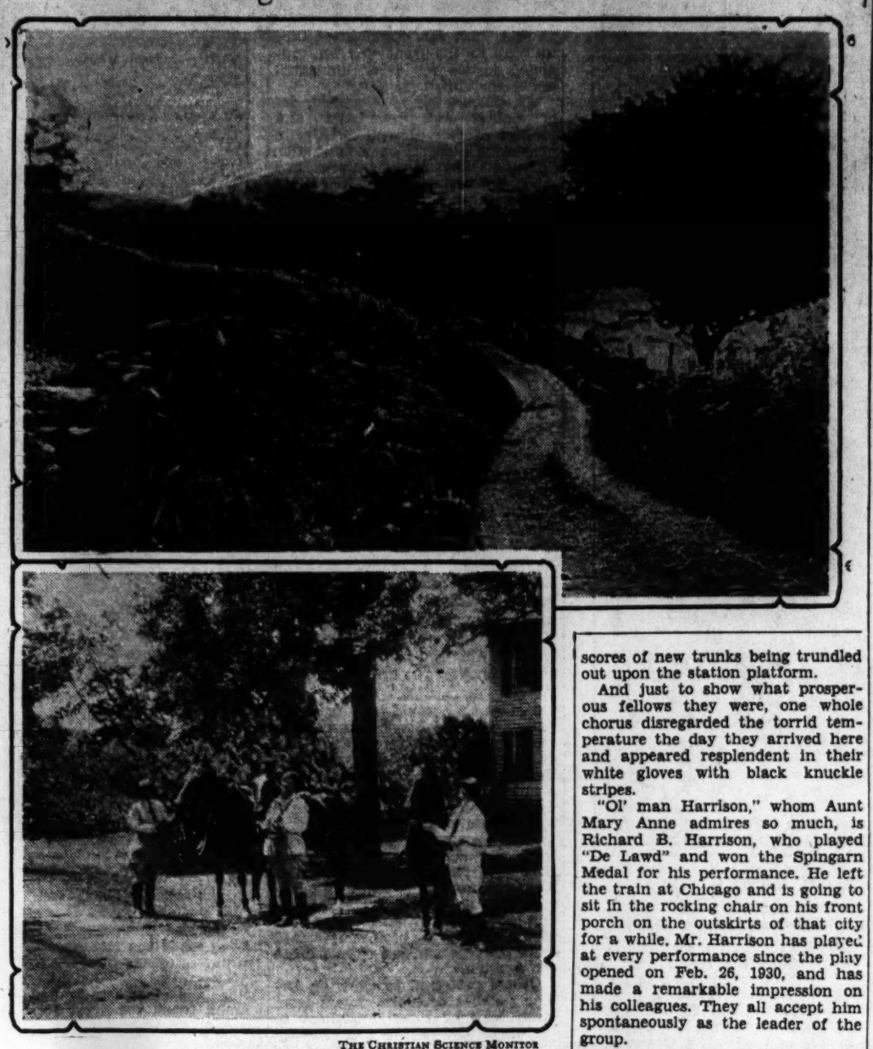
Leaders in the movement other than Mrs. Field include Mr. William Woolson of Springfield, Vt.; Mr. C. A. Roys of Roxbury, Vt.; Miss Fanny Fletcher of Proctorsville, and Mr. E. C. Rockwell of Brandon, whose section is very active locally in trail-riding and overnight camping.

Building of paths was unnecessary, as existing roads were used in all cases. The entire system is marked with the green and white association arrows, except for Route 8 in northern Vermont. Because the northern route is the least accessible and perhaps the least attractive of the system, it is felt that this will be traveled less than the other paths. This section probably will be marked this year.

The trails are in good riding condition from May to November, but July and August are considered the best months in which to use them. September and October also provide pleasant rides among the brilliant autumn foliage.

For those who do not own their own horses, mounts may be hired all along the trails. Information pertaining to stables where horses may be rented, inns, guidebooks and other bridle path data may be obtained through Miss Edith Dunton, secretary of the Green Mountain Horse Association, Rutland, Vt.

Seeing Vermont From Horseback



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIDLE PATHS IN THE GREEN MOUNTAINS

Upper Picture—High Up in the Hills of Shrewsbury. Lower—Luncheon Stop on Popular Trail.

Company of 'The Green Pastures' Returns in Triumph to Harlem

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Harlem is wreathed in smiles and basks contentedly today in the reflected glory of a great triumph. Aunt Mary Anne pauses in scouring her pans to call through the window to her small nephew Charlie, playing marbles in the street, that "when ol' man Harrison wuz a young 'un, he never done waste his time lak dat."

"An' jes' see what he come to, chile," she adds, flourishing her apron to whisk away signs of emotion. For Aunt Mary Anne thrills with pride and joy whenever she thinks how finely "de Negro folks is gettin' up in de world dese days."

"To see 'em all come trooping down on de platform of dat station," she goes on, withdrawing her head from the window and talking to herself. "An drivin' off in motorcars, and all dere trunks clutterin' up all de place. Harlem folks—nearly every one of 'em in de company." And Aunt Mary Anne relapses into a happy reverie, shattering the quiet occasionally by making a great clatter of pots and pans just to express her elation.

For the cast of "The Green Pastures," has come home to Harlem. They have come back with wide smiles and new clothes and full pocket-books, "after playing in scores of towns in the middle West and on the Pacific coast—and Harlem's reputation as a cradle of the Thespian art is established.

Old man Noah and the King of Babylon, King Pharaoh, Moses, the children of the Fish Fry, the Fat Angel, the Thin Angel and Angel Gabriel, Adam and Eve, and scores of other members of the cast are back from their travels, with 1,028 performances to their credit and just a few weeks of vacation ahead of them until they open in Boston on Labor Day. One hundred and three of them, all told, including an octogenarian, and Gloria Baumgartner, four-going-on-five, who played a cherub, alighted at 125th Street from the special 10-car train that brought them east from Chicago yesterday.

And Harlem put its best foot forward to welcome them. An enthusiastic crowd of relatives, friends and admirers gathered at the station to meet the travelers. There were free shoeshines for any members of the cast who happened by their old friend, the bootblack, at Second Avenue and Ninety-Eighth Street. Uncle Jim or ol' man Mike, who could tell yarns about this one or that "when he was jes' a pickaninny hangin' 'round de melon patch down South," were in great demand on neighboring stoops.

The travelers themselves were brimful of the wonders of their trip. They had made money—and spent it, too. The Harlem Negro is no hoarder. When he has a dollar in his pocket, well and good; when he hasn't even a nickel in his pocket, well and good, too. The earnings of their 47 weeks' tour went largely to boost business along the way.

They bought automobiles and cameras and they paid out their dollars to have a good time. They rode horseback and bought ten-gallon hats in Billings, Mont. In southern California, they rented motorcars and toured the country. Since luggage will show the wear and tear of travel, in St. Louis the cast went on a great splurge and bought $1500 worth of wardrobe trunks. No wonder Aunt Mary Anne felt so set up when she saw those scores of new trunks being trundled out upon the station platform.

And just to show what prosperous fellows they were, one whole chorus disregarded the torrid temperature the day they arrived here and appeared resplendent in their white gloves with black knuckle stripes.

"Ol' man Harrison," whom Aunt Mary Anne admires so much, is Richard B. Harrison, who played "De Lawd" and won the Spingarn Medal for his performance. He left the train at Chicago and is going to sit in the rocking chair on his front porch on the outskirts of that city for a while. Mr. Harrison has played at every performance since the play opened on Feb. 26, 1930, and has made a remarkable impression on his colleagues. They all accept him spontaneously as the leader of the group.

The company of "The Green Pastures" is not preparing to disband. Having made a tour across the country in something in the nature of a triumphal procession, they are now preparing to advance upon New England and the South. Mr. J. A. Curtis, who has been stage manager of the play since it opened here, declared that the wide appeal of Mr. Marc Connelly's fable is one of the most remarkable things he has ever seen.

The play broke box office records in the Middle West and in the West, Mr. Curtis said. People who had not seen a play since "The Old Homestead" reached down into old stockings and counted out enough money to buy tickets.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Elizabeth Bates, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Frida Mostert, Balfour, Transvaal.
Mrs. C. Steiner, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Katerina Borysevitch, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Dora Reinek, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Emma M. Colyer, Halifax, N. S.
Annie Nicholls, Wellington, New Zealand.
Geoffrey Nicholls, Wellington, New Zealand.
Mrs. Bessie Hower, Scranton, Penna.
John J. Hower, Scranton, Penna.
Helen L. Hower, Scranton, Penna.
Mildred E. Hower, Scranton, Penna.
John J. Hower Jr., Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. J. S. Cookson, Bound Brook, N. J.
Frances E. Cookson, Bound Brook, N. J.
Dorothy H. Cookson, Bound Brook, N. J.
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Dr. Gordon A. Hodgson, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.
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Ada Montgomery, Flushing, N. Y.
Mrs. Clarence Evans, Lakewood, Ohio.
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Miss Helen F. Wanser, Tarrytown, N. Y.
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Willard Robison, Crestwood, N. Y.
Vera Victorine, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Willard Robison, Crestwood, N. Y.
Mrs. O. F. Ramsey, Austin, Texas.
O. F. Ramsey, Austin, Texas.
Mrs. Esther Rask, Grimsby, Eng.
C. Rask, Grimsby, Eng.
Mrs. William Collingwood, Endicott, N. Y.
Miss Eula A. Howard, Malden, Mass.
Miss Frances Boyd, Malden, Mass.
Miss Jessie S. Cameron, Malden, Mass.
Mrs. Alice Kathleen Smart, Hillesley, Glos., Eng.
Miss Barbara Bastow, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
John P. Gale, South Salem, N. Y.
Laura B. Sebring, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Sally W. Brown, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Fred A. Gilmore, Westwood, Mass.
Edward E. Gilmore, Westwood, Mass.
Mrs. Mabel Johnson, Hollis, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles R. Harrsen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Mrs. Anna L. Parker, Philadelphia, Penna.
Fred Faber, Camden, N. J.
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Mrs. Florence S. Schmitz, Glenside, Penna.
Junior Schmitz, Glenside, Penna.
Mrs. Adeline Sheil, New York, N. Y.
Hannah Hoerner, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bertha Hoerner, Brooklyn, N. Y.
D. F. Mosher, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. Ethel V. Moore, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Lottie M. Brown, Fitchburg, Mass.
Mrs. Jessie S. Moore, Coconut Grove, Fla
Miss Ferol Wellman, Newport, Vt.
Miss Helen M. Seamans, New York, N. Y.

Peace Treaties Kept From Achieving Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

second place, the consequences of 1919 were so disastrous and widespread that they had to be ameliorated. In the third place, there has developed a real desire for justice.

The movement did not originate in Germany—or at least did not become practical politics in Germany. Italy took up the cause of countries which it considered unjustly treated. Great Britain quickly saw that unless the continent could be appeased there would be economic confusion, and it declared that its devastated regions and its lost territories were its ruined industries. In France, too, men like M. Briand perceived that there was no hope except in a reconciled Europe.

* * *

So it comes about that there has been a growing discontent in Europe.

Hungary is discontented because it was reduced to a fractional part of its former self. Austria is discontented because it cannot live by itself in its present borders. Even such countries as Roumania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, which gained largely, are discontented because they feel no sense of security, and have not been able to effect a welding of the races in their midst.

Italy is discontented because it has not received all that was promised. Poland is discontented because it feels itself squeezed between a potentially hostile Germany and Russia. Germany is discontented because it has been cut in two, and deprived of territories, and placed under political disabilities. So one could continue.

* * *

Against these forces which make for change, France has endeavored to establish the doctrine of the status quo. It should be said in justice to France that it is not hegemony that it seeks but security. It is afraid that if treaties are regarded as unreliable, then the statute of Europe is built on shifting sands.

Unemployment, economic distress, social revolt which sometimes takes Fascism for model and sometimes Russian Communism, have increased the discontent and have embittered the international polemics. Nations are apt to blame each other for their own woes.

Yet earnest efforts are being made by enlightened men in all countries to bring about rapprochements, political and economic, which will lessen the friction of frontiers. It may be that a drastic revision of frontiers would be, in present circumstances, a dangerous operation, but it is realized everywhere that frontiers should not be made fetishes and that the friendship of peoples will tend to devalorize national frontiers.

CREDITORS AGREE ON HOLLIDGE PLAN

The C. Crawford Hollidge, specialty shop for women, has been removed from receivership as the result of the confirmation by Judge James A. Lowell in Federal Court, of the offer of special terms of settlement made by Mr. Hollidge to creditors.

Since April, the shop has been conducted by Mr. Charles O. Pengra, receiver. The compromise agreement drawn up by Mr. Hollidge met almost a 100 per cent response from creditors.

With the return of the establishment to Mr. Hollidge, the restaurant will be reopened and discontinued departments will be reëstablished. In addition, credit facilities and newspaper advertising will be resumed and former employees taken back.

McKNIGHT'S SILENCE UPHELD BY JUDGE

Judge Fred T. Field of the Supreme Court yesterday ruled that it was not in contempt of court for Mr. Edwin T. McKnight, president of the closed Medford Trust Company, to refuse to reveal the names of two persons to whom he said he paid $14,000 in connection with the awarding of contracts for school construction in Medford and Somerville.

According to Judge Field's ruling, Mr. McKnight is not required to divulge the names of these men because to do so might incriminate him.

UNION MISSION FEEDS 1104 NEEDY IN WEEK

Mr. A. J. Saunders, superintendent of the Union Rescue Mission, Tremont and Dover Streets, Boston, reports that during the week ended Aug. 6, 1104 destitute men received free meals at the Mission.

The need for clothing and shoes is most acute. An appeal is made for used articles or the money with which to obtain them. For the first time in 42 years of service the Mission is without funds.

QUINCY CUTS TAX RATE

Another Massachusetts city reduced its tax rate yesterday when assessors in Quincy announced that the rate for 1932 would be $29.80, or a decrease of $1 from last year. Manchester assessors announced the rate for that town as $20.80 for 1932, an increase of $2.10. Spencer raised its rate 40 cents to $35.40.

Fireworks Expected As Earth Strikes Star Cluster Aug. 11

Flaming Perseid Meteors Which Visit Earth Yearly Will Be Seen This Time Without Competition From Moon After Midnight

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11 (AP)—Astronomers predict the best shower of shooting stars in several years after midnight tonight.

These flaming stars are the Perseid meteors, which have been visiting the earth annually in midsummer for 1100 years. Usually they have to compete with moonlight, but this time the moon will be out of the way, for it sets around midnight. For this reason more stars than usual are expected to be visible.

The Perseids are a vast, elliptical ring of particles of cosmic dust and stones, 2,000,000,000 or 3,000,000,000 miles long, and about 50,000,000 miles wide. This great stream of dust circles the sun in a comet-shaped orbit.

Each year from mid-July to mid-August the earth cuts through the stream. There seems to be a concentration at one place, which the earth passes about Aug. 11, accounting for the "shower." The fiery drops are rather scattered, averaging ordinarily from 15 to 50 an hour.

There is some doubt about the precise position of the dense portion of the stream, so that observers are warned to be on the lookout also after midnight the nights before and after Thursday. Most of the Perseids are estimated to be about the size of grains of wheat, with an occasional larger particle, big enough to leave behind it a brilliant incandescent trail of glowing gas.

They travel about 1200 miles an hour and flame into the brightness of rockets at about 60 miles altitude. They come from the northeast, from the position of the constellation Perseus. There is no record of a Perseid ever falling to the earth's surface. They seem to be either consumed before getting that low, or to pass out of the atmosphere back into space.

The chances of meteors striking in cities and towns recently was computed by C. C. Wylie, astronomer of the University of Iowa. He found that the total number reaching the ground in the entire United States is possibly 170 annually, most of which are never observed. On this basis he figured that in the seven years since 1925, 18 meteors should have struck in urban territory in this country. Actually in the period he says only one has been reported, a meteor which fell into the backyard of a Tilney (Ill.) home in 1927.

COX CHOSEN TO LEAD DEMOCRATIC MEETING

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 11 (AP)—Former Gov. James M. Cox, Democratic presidential candidate in 1920, will be master of ceremonies when Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt opens the party's national campaign here Aug. 20, Mr. Walter F. Heer, chairman of the arrangements committee, said Monday.

Senator Robert J. Bulkley will be chairman of the state convention opening the preceding day.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:15 Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather report.
6:00 Sports Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Bill Howard's Modernistiques.
8:00 Regimentalist's Band.
8:15 Harry Michaels, pianist.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 "Our Mounting Municipal Problem," Representative John B. Mahoney.
9:00 NBC, Dramatic program.
9:30 NBC, "Tompkins Corners," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; Whispering Jack Smith, female trio.
10:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Helen Moody, contralto.
5:15 Don Humbert, songs.
5:30 Clara Shear, soprano.
5:45 Emerson Choric Group.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Talk, Mr. David O. Woodbury.
7:15 Michael Ahern, baritone; Wilbur Burleigh, organist.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Olsen and Johnson, comedians.
9:00 NBC, New York Orchestra: concert.
9:30 NBC, G. Washington Concert Orchestra, Graham Harris, conductor.
10:00 NBC, President Hoover's Notification Speech.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Chieftains.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard musical sketch book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; "Road Helps"; organ.
6:30 Romance of the Out-of-Doors, with Bob Emery.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Cliff Edwards, "Ukulele Ike."
7:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrian O'Brien, tenor.
8:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka" sketch.
9:00 CBS, Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine sketch.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Local Dance Music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 to 1 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

4:45 p. m.—CBS, "Dancing by the Sea."
5:30 Organ recital, Granois J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Shapiro and Shefter, pianists.
6:00 CBS, Dance music; time; baseball.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Elizabeth T. Behnke, pianist.
7:45 Kendall Harney Concert Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, "Midsummer Nights"; soloists; orchestra.
8:45 Chemical Society lecture.
9:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
9:30 Helen Barr, soprano; Francis Cronin, organist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, President Hoover's Notification Speech.
11:15 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Olympic Games summaries.
11:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Paark, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Talk, Clarence Kilde.
4:15 p. m.—Musical program.
4:30 p. m.—Messages from ministers.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:45 p. m.—Studio recital.
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
3:00 p. m.—Matinée Revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI Organist.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—New England Kitchen.
12:00 noon—NBC, G. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Fenway Park; Red Sox vs. Philadelphia; Fred Hoey reporting.

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THE HOME FORUM

"Little Things Are Often Filled With Great Beauty"

UNDER the shade of an ancient elm tree, I am sitting on the banks of the Concord River, while the May sun touches with magic gold the bursting foliage. Above me, somewhere in the branches, two orioles are building their nest, and over in the meadow by the Old North Bridge the bobolinks are calling.

Everywhere around me yesterday and today mingle with ineffable grace. Near by are the ruins of the boathouse where Hawthorne kept the boat he had bought of Henry Thoreau—the boat that carried Thoreau and his brother on their famous excursion of that "Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers." And, not far away, I glimpse through apple trees in blossom the Old Manse, gray, mysterious, beautiful.

The aroma of an idyllic past hangs over the Old Manse, recalling, as the scent of a sylvan pine recalls, moments of steadiness and poise and of quiet strength. For here a great master, Emerson, has lived. And Hawthorne, with his bride, the sweet Sophia Peabody.

In this setting it is easy to fall into a sort of dreamy retrospection. And through all these scenes one figure in particular focuses our attention—because of his calm serenity. Not Hawthorne, nor his bride, not yet Henry Thoreau, but Emerson, whose anniversary we so recently celebrated.

* * *

And the years turn backward almost a century until we see him, a young man of twenty-nine, on board a ship bound for Europe, having first resigned his pulpit in a Boston church. His first day at sea finds him at sunrise on the deck where, under the lee of the spencer-sheet, he has a rapturous hour with the clouds. "The clouds were touched," he says, "and in their silent faces might be read unutterable love. . . . They shone with light that shines on Europe, Africa, and the Nile, and I opened my spirit's ear to their most ancient hymn. . . . So sang the silver-grey mists, and the winds and the sea said Amen."

A year's sojourn in Europe, where his greatest sight, as he expressed it, was Carlyle—Carlyle hard to find in his scotch heather—then Emerson comes home again, and on a gray November day arrives in Concord to live in the Old Manse with his step-grandfather. The house had been built by his own grandfather and so to Emerson it was like coming home. "Hail to the quiet fields of my fathers!" he says.

Many of his memories are associated with this peaceful little town. The happiest hours of his boyhood were passed in the woods and fields, and now midst the pine solitudes and shimmering waters his peace-loving nature has found its home. Everything in Concord sings to his ear and eye. The presence of a full moon in the clouds fills him with poetic wonder. He hears, while it is snowing fast, the chickadee singing. He walks over Lincoln hills; his world is all opal, and the ethereal tints the mountains wear have the finest effects of music upon him.

When the winter is over, like Mendelssohn, Emerson writes his Spring Song—perhaps under this very elm tree on the banks of Concord's dream river. "Spring has returned," so he writes, "and has begun to unfold her beautiful array, to throw herself on wild-flower couches, to walk abroad on the hills and summon her songsters to do her sweet homages. The Muses have issued from the library and costly winter dwelling of their votaries and are gone up to build their bowers on Parnassus, and to melt their ice-bound fountains. . . This soft bewitching luxury of vernal gales and accompanying beauty overwhelms."

* * *

Meanwhile from his window in the Old Manse the poet, day after day, watches the Concord River—"Musketaquid" the Indians called it—and to him it is "like the love of God, journeying out of the grey past on into the green future." He ponders the river's message and writes: "Thy voice is sweet, Musketaquid; repeats the music of the rain; but sweeter rivers silent flit through thee, as thou through Concord plain."

Beyond the river lie the distant woods with their mystical blue shadows — ever-moving, ever-changing. And slowly Emerson's poetic fancy crystallizes into a reflective prose poem—the famous "Nature."

Already, out in the world, they speak of "The Sage of Concord," but to the farmers and children of his village he remains plain "Mister Emerson," a kind neighbor, a reverenced friend.

"How can I catch a glimpse of your famous philosopher?" an enthusiastic stranger to Concord, in the whortleberry season, inquired of one of the farmers. The farmer stared with wide-open eyes for a minute and then he said with some nonchalance: "If you mean Mister Emerson, you can see him almost any day with a pail a-berryin' in the pastures." Knowing the fondness of Mr. Emerson for getting away from all uninvited visitors, the farmer might have added, chuckling to himself: "But just try to find that pasture!" He knew—that farmer—that the "famous philosopher" liked to put on his old clothes and an old hat and steal away from fame, slipping with the greatest satisfaction into a little cowpath where he was sure he could defy observation. This point gained, he solaced himself for hours with picking berries and other treasures of the woods—emerging with what Hawthorne calls, in writing of Emerson, "that pure intellectual gleam diffused about his presence like the garment of a Shining One."

At home Emerson jotted down his garnered thoughts, gleaned from saunterings, in what he was pleased to call his "Savings Bank," meaning his diaries. In the jottings, there is a freshness and charm not always to be found in the smoothly finished paragraphs of the essays. They show a great writer's joy in simple things. Somewhere he has said: "'Little things are often filled with great beauty.' "I embrace the common, I explore and sit at the feet of the familiar."

* * *

The time comes when he must leave the Old Manse, for, having married, he must look for a home of his own. There, at the east end of the village, is the very house, square and white, shaded by venerable trees with a lilac bush outside his window.

A glorious bargain he drives with the town! "For daybreak and evening and night, I pay no tax. I therewith get the horizon and the woods which I pay no rent for." With his young wife he settles down to tranquil days. There are his books—not many at first—his daily solitary walk, and his peaceful work. Always the quiet thinker, always the knightly scholar, the writer, the lecturer.

Sometimes he is discontented with his house, because it lies on a dusty road. But when he "creeps out of it into the Night or the Morning and sees what majestic and what tender beauties daily wrap him in their bosom, how near to him is every transcendent secret of Nature's love and religion," he returns to his four walls convinced that it is of small consequence where he eats and sleeps.

No need for him to take journeys into the world, for the world is coming to him. There is even a chance that Carlyle may come. His thoughts, however, are little preoccupied with even that brilliant possibility, for he has bought a wood lot at Walden, a wild rock ledge with chestnuts, oaks, and hemlocks sweeping down to the shore. With hatchet and pruning knife, he can spend an entire day there without remorse for wasted time. "I fancy the birds know me," he says, "and even the trees make little speeches or hint them."

Then one day he discovered that Henry Thoreau knows the woods like a fox. For Emerson, solitary rambles lose their charm. Thereafter, he prefers Henry's company.

Every day reveals some new thing to these veteran walkers.

"Today with Henry at White Pond, lonely as Walden once was, we could almost see the Sachem in his canoe in a shadowy cove." "Yesterday, saw cobwebs in every direction on which the setting sun appeared as on water."

Then came Ellery Channing, nephew of the eminent divine, to live in a little red house on Ponkawtassett hill. He forms the third in this literary trio.

"I go with my friend Ellery to the shore of our little river," writes Emerson, "and with one stroke of the paddle, I leave the village politics and personalities behind, and pass into a delicate realm of sunset and moonlight too bright almost for spotted mortal to enter without novitiate and purgation."

* * *

Nowhere, I think, is Emerson revealed in so lovable a light as in his narration of these famous walks with his beloved companions. Emerson, Thoreau, Channing—and sometimes Hawthorne—what a company!

Into endless realms of beauty, they journeyed—beauty that most of us have forever missed.

In that familiar white house, at the east end of the village—now a shrine for pilgrims from all over the world—may always be found in season, on a low table in the hall, a vase filled with rhodora, reminiscent of Emerson's lovely poem.

"Rhodora, if the sages ask thee why
Thy charm is wasted on the earth and sky,
Tell them, dear, that if eyes were made for seeing
Then Beauty is its own excuse for being . . ."

In Emerson's study his favorite chair faces the Three Fates of Michael Angelo over the mantel. His pen lies on the table. G. E. G.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Country Stations

They have always been dear to us, these flower-decked toy stations, associated in our minds with picnics and holidays. In our pigtail days we were wont to take them by storm from their hinterland of quiet green lanes, arriving in a ramshackle car, and a leisurely jingle drawn by a small fat pony. With what swelling pride we surveyed the mounting pile of luggage, a sigh of relief heralding the deposition of the case into which we had secretly smuggled a beloved wooden doll and a woefully battered pig. Once he had flaunted it bravely in pink wool, but the exigencies of nursery life had bereft him alike of that smooth plush surface and of his rotundity. Affectionate arms had given him a permanent and wasp-like waist, so that he sagged a little when put upon his feet, and the nibbled appearance of his ears was more than compensated for by the comfort they had afforded to youthful emotion. The grown-ups had still to be interviewed over the question of his appearance among the soft sweet-smelling contents of mother's case (it had been the only one left open); but, whatever storms broke over his devoted head could be weathered.

Our friend, the station master, once walked us a little way off, ostensibly to choose a buttonhole from the overflowing beds, but the instant he had us out of earshot he opened a direct attack.

"What have you put into them cases now, Miss Lambie? Not them mice again?"

This remark referred to the previous year, when we had taken him into our confidence anent our success in smuggling the cage between our overalls. Not even yet had we forgotten the ensuing excitement—the frenzied unpacking of the big black trunk, there on the platform, while the train snorted indignantly in company with old Nurse, and the subsequent delivery of four dazed little mice to the care of the station master.

"Nor that tortoise?" he continued, turning to the red-haired sister.

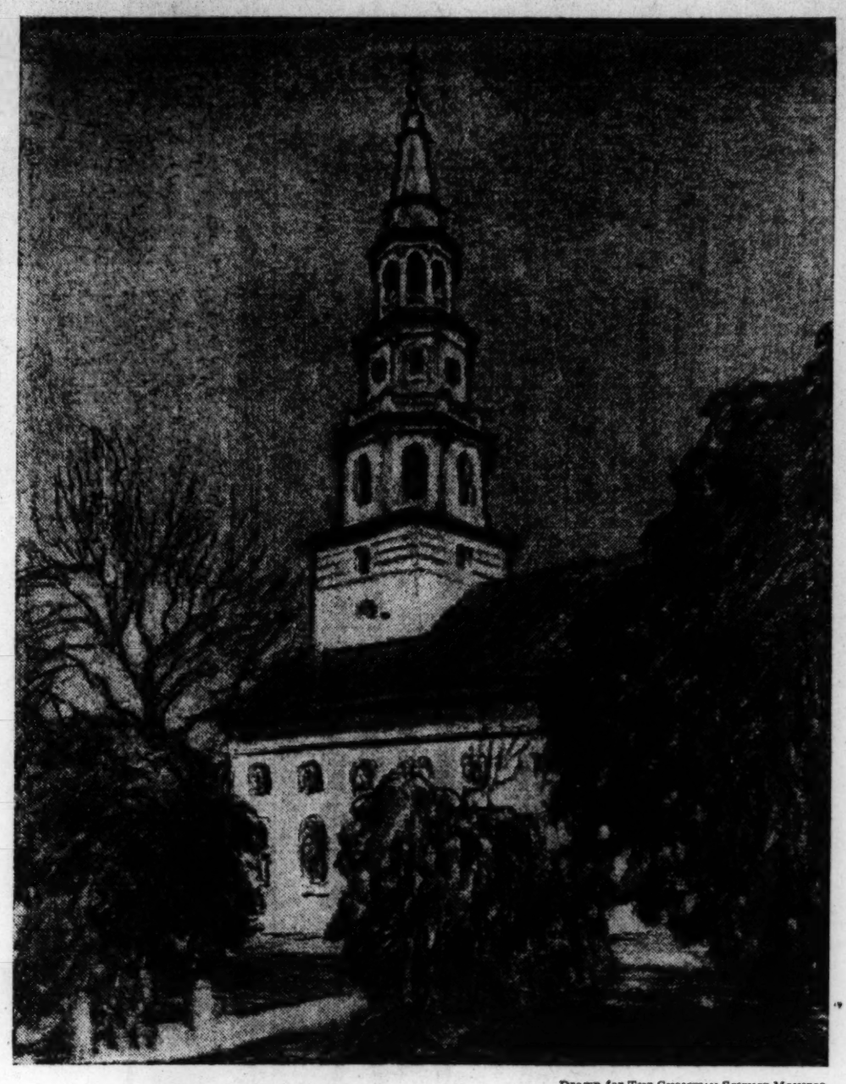
She opened the lid of a sandwich case and showed him asleep with his head on a lettuce leaf. "I slipped the sandwiches into the letter-box as we came out," she said.

We were inordinately proud of that little station, with its name in white pebbles among the nepeta, and its arches of crimson ramblers above a mist of lavender and heliotrope (cherry pie, the station master taught us to call it), and its little green lawns edged with white arabis and purple aubretia.

Perhaps it is recollections such as these which set us craning our heads as our train passes through, or ambles to a stop where country stations blossom into loveliness, and the maze of metals among which we threaded just now disentangles itself into a single line. It is invariably the oldest-fashioned flowers that reign here—sweet Williams in serried rows, snapdragons gold-powdered in the afternoon sun, pinks and pansies, stocks and marigolds. On rainy days you may breathe the scent of wet phlox and cabbage roses or, if you pass by night, the breath of mignonette and evening primroses. One pictures a shirt-sleeved gardener among the candytuft and poppies, the rattle of a signal, a jump for coat and cap, and a fully appareled porter at the carriage door with only his earthy hands betraying him. Great drifts of lilac and syringa weight the air, and alighting passengers brush the honeysuckle hedge as they pass.

There is always a motley collection of vehicles on the other side of the nasturtiums; cars as ancient as our own; the station bus which requires the united efforts of all lookers-on to get her started; the village fly, regarded with warmest affection by every native. Is it not redolent of Christmas parties, and weddings, and holidays? There is the carrier from along the lane, a rose in his hat band and a green withy in lieu of a whip. Beside him, his fox terrier surveys the business world, one ear up, one down. There is a hoisting of suitcases on to bicycle saddles by proud fathers and uncles, the admiring ministrations of a young brother to a sister on holiday from service, her first post surely, since father has evidently donned his best and mother is divided between smiles and obvious pride.

Dear little wayside stations, with their unashamed greetings and tender tears, their hearty kisses and welcoming voices! With an odd catch of breath, we draw in to our own destination, and see the family with the usual assortment of dogs ready to sweep us into our own warm circle. D. T.



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

St. Michael's Church, Charleston, South Carolina

A PERSON taken unawares might imagine it a Wren steeple. Sticklers for accuracy of detail would know at once how unlike is the steeple of St. Michael's Church, Charleston, South Carolina, to those slim spires which punctuate courageously the hovering fog and soot of London. Yet, in general treatment and effect, there are similarities to rejoice the lover of architecture and of London. Coming along Meeting Street toward its juncture with Broad, or glancing across tumbled back gardens and huddled roofs, the spire of St. Michael's soars in startling whiteness against the untroubled blue.

St. Michael's steeple is lofty enough, so it is said, to have been seen by vessels at sea, in distant years when such a landmark was something more than merely decorative. As a place of worship St. Michael's has been in continuous use since 1762, being entitled to proud classification as one of the most important monuments of Colonial Charleston. The church has survived attacks on the city by British artillery and by Federal fleet; it has scorned to yield one inch of its dignity and beauty to the clamors of cyclone and earthquake. Its bells still peal each quarter hour. They still call worshipers to the eleven o'clock service on Sundays, just as they have chimed for patriotic meetings, for weddings, for the curfew of the slaves.

Much history may be linked with St. Michael's. Washington attended service there; so did Lafayette and Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and, presumably, John C. Calhoun who lived in Charleston. "Before the Revolution," writes one of Charleston's historians, "judges and court officers were required by law to wear their scarlet robes and give ear to a long 'session sermon' in this building before attempting to administer justice." After the Revolution, during those treacherous years when the future of the new republic hung in the balance, there met together members of various patriotic organizations, brave in brilliant uniforms and gilded badges, to consider ways and means.

Today St. Michael's plays a quieter rôle, contentedly one feels sure. The sun lies protectingly along its white walls and even sifts through small-paned windows to bring color back into the faded maroon of pew cushions. Outside are green things all the year round, bird song, and the laughter of children who stray behind those exquisite wrought iron gates which lead to the churchyard. That spire, so reminiscent of Wren, preserves its ancient grace far above the pretentious affairs of men.

Mountain Vision

From mountain peaks the checkered fields appear
As patches on a quilt of green and gold,
And fences are but stitches set to hold
Each patch in place. How far away, how queer
The blue prints seem, the talk of titles clear!
Threads ravel, patches fade, and hearts grow old!
Earth draws so near the sky, "I own," "I sold,"
The clinking coins of streets drop worthless here.

From mountain peaks this matters, this alone,
Where springs keep faith along the valley's track
New greenness lifts and beauty finds her own.
I would have done with fences lest I lack
The proud awareness mountain vision brings;
I would go down a keeper of the springs.

—MOLLY ANDERSON HALEY, in "The Window Cleaner and Other Poems."

"Guds bolig er hos menneskene"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel I Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

MEGET er blitt skrevet, og enda mere tenkt, vedrørende menneskets virkelige natur og dets forhold til Gud.

I århundrer har tenkende menn og kvinner over hele verden prøvd å la sig tilfredsstille av naturvidenskapens, den lærde filosofis og den skolastiske teologis teorier. Skjønt avgjørende bevis på riktigheten av disse teorier var utelukket, syntes de ikke desto mindre å innebære et løfte om at de i hvert fall for en tid vilde tilfredsstille menneskenes higen efter et sikkert og bestemt svar på det spørsmål som ethvert tenkende menneske før eller senere uundgåelig vil bli stillet overfor: Hvad er menneskets forhold til Gud? Vi er instinktmessig overbevist om at et klart og bestemt svar på dette spørsmål er av inngripende betydning for hele verden. Vi beundrer og lovpriser den utrettelige og storslagne troskap mot et edelt formål som er blitt lagt for dagen av alle tiders menn og kvinner som gjorde det til sitt livsverk å søke efter et svar på det spørsmål. Det er imidlertid en kjensgjerning at verden aldri vil finne det eneste riktige og bevislige svar på det i naturvidenskapens, filosofiens eller teologiens teorier. Hvor må vi så vende oss hen?

Klarsynte menn og kvinner har følt at svaret nødvendigvis må være å finne i Bibelen, skjønt de erkjente at de selv var ute av stand til å opdage det. De fant utvilsomt trøst og glede i forvissningen om at Gud i en eller annen tid og på en eller annen måte vilde utvelge et sendebud—en som vilde være tilstrekkelig ydmyk, tilstrekkelig åndeligsinnet, til å gi den åndelige fortolkning av Bibelen som vilde sette oss i stand til å opdage menneskets virkelige natur og dets forhold til Gud.

I året 1875 gav Mary Baker Eddy i og med offentliggjørelsen av sin lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, verden det mest inspirerende budskap som var blitt gitt den siden Jesus trådte frem for sin samtid med sin tre års virksomhet—tre år som var fulle av innlysende og uophørlige bevis på hvad det virkelige menneskes natur er.

Christian Science byr oss gå tilbake til disse enkle erklæringer i Bibelen,—erklæringer som vi har lest fra barndommen av: "Og Gud skapte mennesket i sitt billede, i Guds billede skapte han det; til mann og kvinne skapte han dem;" og Jesu ord: "Gud er ånd." Dette er visselig grunnleggende sannheter, og som sådanne er de i stand til å løfte den menneskelige tenkning op til den høide som er så klart uttrykt i de avsluttende ord av Mrs. Eddys "videnskapelige fremstilling av tilværelsen" (*Science and Health*, s. 468): "Derfor er mennesket ikke materielt; det er åndelig."

Det virkelige menneskes natur er derfor uopløselig ett med Gud. Når vi tenker over denne kjensgjerning i lyset av den definisjon av Gud som vi finner i læreboken, behøver vi ikke lengere å undres over at Christian Scientists over hele verden er usigelig takknemlige mot Mrs. Eddy for denne definisjon, som lyder således (samme bok, s. 465): "Gud er ulegemlig, guddommelig, enerådende, uendelig Sinn, And, Sjel, Prinsipp, Liv, Sannhet, Kjærlighet."

Men, kan nogen kanskje si, hvilken praktisk verdi har dette for den som er nedtynget av sykdom og synd, eller pines av en følelse av sorg og adskillelse? I samme øieblikk et menneske klart forstår at det virkelige menneske alltid har vært sig Gud helt bevisst, at det er det nu og i all evighet må fortsette å være det, trer han i forbindelse med en uovervinnelig makt ved hvis hjelp han kan tre op imot enhver form for disharmoni og gradvis, men ikke desto mindre sikkert, utslette den av sin tenkning og erfaring.

Denne kjensgjerning blir i ikke ringe grad demonstrert idag over hele verden av dem som studerer Christian Science. Den årvåkne Christian Scientist står ikke med frykt og skjelven overfor sykdom og lidelse. Hvorfor ikke? Fordi det gjentagne ganger har vist sig, at alt efter som han har gjort bruk av åndelige idéer, er han blitt satt i stand til å erkjenne at mennesket ikke lever inneni et materielt legeme, men at det gjenspeiler evig Liv, og derfor ikke kan uttrykke eller kjenne til det som gjør krav på å være ulikt Liv og å forstyrre eller forringe dets uttrykk. En klar erkjennelse av dette bringer ham til å erfare helbredelse.

En Christian Scientist står ikke til den materielle sanses forføining, er ikke en viljeløs dukke i sanselighetens og syndens vold. Hans virkelige åndelige selv er Andens billede og lignelse. Som menneske er han underordnet And og er helt ut åndelig. Atter og atter har Christian Scientists vært i stand til å bevise uimotsigelig at denne erkjennelse—når de vedholdende og trofast klynger sig til den—vil fri dem ut av falske og syndige vaner og åpne op for dem nye og høiere muligheter.

I sine skrifter legger Mrs. Eddy stor vekt på den kjensgjerning at Gud er Kjærlighet, og på alt som følger av denne kjensgjerning. Hennes lære er enkel, bestemt og bevislig. Mennesket er ikke et offer for hat, ondskapsfullhet, skinnsyke og nag. Det er umulig for det virkelige menneske å manifestere nogen som helst av disse falske suggestioner. Det er nu, har alltid vært og må i all evighet være Kjærlighetens billede og lignelse. Hvilket budskap kan være mere frydefullt enn dette? Som Kjærlighetens gjenspeiling er mennesket til alle tider kjærlig og elskelig.

I lys av Christian Science kan vi klart forstå betydningen av disse Bibelens ord: "Se, Guds bolig er hos menneskene, . . . og han skal tørke bort hver tåre av deres øine, og døden skal ikke være mere, og ikke sorg og ikke skrik og ikke pine skal være mere."

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"The tabernacle of God is with men"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH has been written, and even more has been thought, about the real nature of man and his relationship with God.

For centuries thinking men and women the world over have tried to be satisfied with the theories of natural science, erudite philosophy, and scholastic theology—theories which, although incapable of absolute proof, nevertheless seemed to hold out the promise of satisfying, at any rate for a while, the longings of men to have a sure and certain answer to that question, with which every thinker is bound sooner or later to be faced, What is man's relationship with God? Instinctively, we are convinced that a clear and definite answer to this question is of vital importance to the whole world. We admire and laud the untiring and splendid devotion to a noble purpose of those men and women who, throughout history, have made it their life-work to seek an answer to that question. The fact remains, however, that the world will never find the one correct and demonstrable answer to this question in the theories of natural science, philosophy, or theology. Where, then, must we turn?

Men and women of vision have felt that the answer must inevitably be found in the Bible, although they themselves recognized their own inability to discover it. They would find comfort and joy, no doubt, in the certainty that some day and in some way God would appoint a messenger—one who would be sufficiently humble, sufficiently spiritually minded, to give to the Bible that spiritual interpretation which would enable one to discover man's real nature, and his relationship with God.

In the year 1875, with the publication of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy gave to the world the most inspiring message that had been given it since Jesus faced the world of his day with his three years' ministry—years which were filled with obvious and continuous proofs of the nature of the real man.

Christian Science bids us go back to those simple statements in the Bible—statements which we have read from childhood's days: "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them;" and to the words of Jesus, "God is spirit" (Revised Version). These are indeed basic truths, and as such they are able to lift human thought to that altitude which is so well expressed in the closing words of Mrs. Eddy's "scientific statement of being" (Science and Health, p. 468), "Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

The nature of the real man, therefore, is indissolubly at-one with God. Contemplating this fact in the light of the definition of God as found in the textbook, one need no longer wonder that Christian Scientists throughout the world are unspeakably grateful to Mrs. Eddy for that definition, which reads as follows (*ibid.*, p. 465): "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love."

But, someone may say, of what practical value is this to the one who is burdened with sickness and sin, or wearied by sorrow and separation? The moment an individual clearly understands that the real man always has been, is now, and must forever continue to be wholly conscious of God, he touches an invincible power with which to face and wipe out of his thought and experience, gradually but none the less surely, every discord.

This fact is being measurably demonstrated by students of Christian Science all over the world today. Sickness and suffering are no longer faced with fear and trembling by the alert Christian Scientist. Why not? Because he has repeatedly found that, in proportion as he has utilized spiritual ideas, he has been enabled to realize that man does not live within a material body, but that he reflects eternal Life, and is therefore incapable of expressing or knowing that which claims to be unlike Life, and to interfere with or lessen its expression. A clear realization of this brings to him the experience of healing.

The Christian Scientist is not at the beck and call of material sense, the mere puppet of sensualism and sin. His real spiritual selfhood is the image and likeness of Spirit. As man he is tributary to Spirit, and is wholly spiritual. Again and again have Christian Scientists been able to prove beyond all cavil and doubt that this realization, persistently and faithfully adhered to, will set them free from false and sinful habits, and will open up to them new and finer possibilities.

In her writings Mrs. Eddy lays great stress upon the fact that God is Love, and upon all that follows as a consequence of that fact. Her teachings are simple, definite, and demonstrable. Man is not the victim of hatred, malice, jealousy, and resentment. The real man is incapable of manifesting any of these false suggestions. He is now, always has been, and must forever be, the image and likeness of Love. What more joyous message than this? As Love's reflection, man is forever loving and lovable.

In the light of Christian Science we can see clearly the meaning of these words of the Bible: "Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men. . . . And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

The Shops of Soochow

Stepping off the gangplank, I passed between their dilapidated walls, went through a cavernous doorway, took two turns to the right, and found myself—in the Arabian Nights! Where but in that fantastic book could there be such a collection of brocades, ivories, translucent amber, glowing enamels, mud, cats, dogs, pigs, pearls, and smells? If Aladdin himself was not visible at the moment, it was only because he had just stepped into the neighboring goldsmith's shop to sell one of his silver plates! . . .

In a narrow shop beyond the gold-beater's, another infant, hardly large enough to hold a knife (to say nothing of wielding it), was cutting strips of bamboo for umbrella ribs, while his father, not at all averse to a little advertising, grinned amiably at the crowd which had collected, while he busily oiled the tops of his beautifully tinted paper umbrellas. A silversmith, setting emerald eyes into a silver dragon, chatted pleasantly with a butcher just across the way. . . . "Varnished ducks," which, in spite of the calumny of the ages, are not varnished at all, but covered with an edible coating made of red rice,

"Swung securely at their tether,
Dancing merrily together"

to the clash of a neighboring brass shop, where numerous little scrubby-headed apprentices were pounding out heavy, beautifully proportioned brass bowls—unconscious works of art—to be sold at sixty-five cents each!

The narrow central street, fortified against the sun by bamboo mats stretched between the adjoining houses, opened directly into the glare of the wide, stone-paved court of the city temple beyond it. What was that suddenly returning memory of another dark, ambling "street of trinkets," and of standing blinded for a moment in the brilliant sunlight of just such another square, with a temple at the left and similar out-of-door cafés on either side? Strange—that Soochow with its Venetian network of canals should not only have its Piazza di San Marco but its Florian's as well!—From "Beyond Shanghai," by HAROLD SPEAKMAN.

The Promise

Our days are like a mirror of the heart:
Bold men meet nought to fright them anywhere;
To kindly folk, love is the larger part,
The cruel are torn by them they would not spare;
Joy feasts with joy and fair things seek the fair,
While to the gentle nothing proves unkind.
Straight run the hounds of sorrow to their lair,
And beauty finds the beauty it divined.

Time is a river at the sunset hour
Taking such color as the heart may dream
In limpid calm, in the deep springs of power
That rise and flow along the visible stream;
And standing guard beside the formless brink
God keeps his promise—"As a man doth think . . ."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

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BULL MOVEMENT PUNCTURED BY MUCH SELLING

Fluctuations Are Wide and Erratic and Closing Is Irregular

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Successive flurries of profit-taking and short selling swept over the stock market today, but again it was easily absorbed.

After losses of 1 to 3 points were registered in the early afternoon, the list came back in the final dealings.

Union Pacific regained a 3-point loss, and U. S. Steel a 2-point loss. Johns-Manville ran up 3 points, and issues up a point or more in the last hour included International Telephone, Radio, Corn Products, Eastman, Case and International Harvester. Case had been up 4 in a morning upswing. The close was irregular. The turnover was around 4,200,000 shares.

The ability of the market to forge ahead in the previous session, in the face of a somewhat unfavorable electric power production report, and adverse dividend news, had been surprising to many conservative traders.

Bulls More Cautious

Indications that the Government wheat crop estimate as of Aug. 1, despite some reduction from July 1, was less favorable than the trade had expected, seemed finally to have injected a little caution into the bull camp, inasmuch as the commodity situation has been one of their chief talking points. Silver, however, forged ahead rather brilliantly, with spot bullion quoted 1¾ cents higher at 30 cents an ounce.

Wall Street was intrigued by indications of serious consideration in important quarters of methods of restoring Russo-American trade, but much of the Street was skeptical over the ability of the Soviet to finance any large volume of purchases. This Russian trade discussion has provided a good part of the bull fuel for the move in the farm implements.

Merger gossip has been revived by the upswing in the markets, touching today upon Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck. Discussions of a union of these firms were given up about a year ago without agreement, but some quarters now say that talks have been informally resumed.

Bradstreet's weekly wholesale food price index showed another good gain, reaching 56.8 per cent of the 1928-30 average, compared with 56.2 per cent a week previously. Bank clearings as reported to Bradstreet's for the week ended Aug. 19, however, showed a somewhat larger than usual drop for that period, despite the lively security markets.

Bonds Continue Rise

Bonds continued their upward journey aboard the railway express today, although the train's speed was cut down somewhat under that of yesterday.

While there was apparent profit taking in a number of industrial and utility specialties, and in a few of the carriers, most low-priced transportation loans quickly rebounded from early recessions and added 1 to 3 or more points to their previous gains.

The United States Government section was active and strong. Six of the Treasurys again recorded new highs for 1932. The upturn of the low-yield federals was attributed to increased buying by banks that wish to take advantage of the currency conversion privilege of these issues.

Principal railway movers included some loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Canadian Pacific, Erie, Chesapeake Corporation, Alleghany, St. Paul, Great Northern, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific and Southern.

Communications company bonds were quiet. Consolidated Gas and Columbia Gas issues improved. Further advances were recorded by loans of U. S. Rubber, Texas Corporation, Armour & Co., Goodyear, Phillips Petroleum and Dodge Bros.

Argentine Government obligations resumed their recovery, but those of Germany, Austria and Brazil were rather soft.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Aug. 11	Last Aug. 10
445	Am & Cont	3	3	3	3
2423	Am T&T	116½	115¾	115¾	114¾
120	Amoskeag	4	4	4	3⅞
150	Andes Pet	.05	.05	.05	.05
10	Ariz Com	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	..
10	Big Sanf	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15
415	Bos El	76	73½	76	..
18	Bos & Alb	93	93	93	92
20	B&M B sta	14	14	14	..
10	B&M pr pf	30	30	30	..
115	Copp Range	2¾	2½	2½	..
1031	East SS	7	6	7	6
60	E G&F Fuel	6½	6½	6½	6⅞
88	E G&F pf	55	53	53	55
37	E G&F pr pf	63	62½	62½	62½
120	Edison Elec	168	160¼	160¼	163
120	First Nat S	49¾	47¾	49¾	48½
30	Gen Capital	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
160	Gen Elec Sp	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11¼
660	Mass Util	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾
20	Mergenthal	25	25	25	23½
30	Mohawk	11	11	11	..
435	Nash	16¾	15	15¼	16½
110	NE Tel	96	95	96	93
500	No Butte	.55	.50	.55	.55
330	Pac Mills	8½	8¼	8¼	8
880	Quincy Min	1	1	1	1⅛
25	Shawmut	7¼	7	7	6⅞
819	Stone Web	12⅞	10⅜	12⅛	11½
40	Sull Mach	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
71	Swift & Co	13	12½	12⅝	12¼
195	Torrington	31	30	31	30½
554	Uni Found	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1½
944	Uni Shoe	35¾	34¾	35½	34½
10	Uni Shoe pf	29½	29½	29½	..
25	US&El Pow	1½	1½	1½	..
45	Uni Gas	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
2776	Utah Met	.60	.44	.50	.45
910	War Bros	7	6½	6¾	6½

BONDS

$2000	Chi Jct 4s	81	81	81	..
1000	E Mass 4½s	21	21	21	..
1000	Miss Riv 5s	95	95	95	..

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.69⅛	$.66¼	$.66¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.47¼	.45⅞	.70⅜
Oats, No. 2 white	.29¼	.29¼	.34¾
Flour	4.25	4.20	4.35
Beef, family	13.87½	13.87½	12.75
Pork	20.25	20.25	21.75
Lard	.0595	.0570	.0790
Cotton, mid up	.0725	.0605	.0890
Zinc	.0280	.0275	.0385
Iron	14.34	14.34	17.01
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05⅝-½	.05¼	.0775
Tin	.2287	.2175	.2485
Rubber	.03⅝	.03⅛	.0537½
Sugar	.0415	.0415	.0478
Lead	.0310	.0295	.0440
Print cloth	.02¾	.02¼	.0328

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 11	Last Aug. 10
3	⅝	..	Abitibi Pow & P	1100	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
2¼	2½	..	Abitibi pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
24	10	.20	Abraham & Str	100	17	17	17	..
5¾	2⅝	..	Adams Express	9400	6	5⅛	5⅝	5⅜
30⅜	12	2	Adams Millis	3300	18	17	17	17½
1½	1⅛	..	Advance Rumely	500	4¾	3¾	4	3¾
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1100	8½	8¼	8½	8¾
62½	30⅞	4½‡	Air Reduction	7200	54¼	50¼	51¼	53
2	⅝	..	Airway Elec App	100	1⅛	⅝	1⅛	1⅛
18⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	4300	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	10½
3⅜	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	23600	2½	2⅛	2½	2
7⅝	3¼	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	3100	5⅝	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
6½	3¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	5	4¾	4¾	4⅝
13	5½	..	Alleghany Steel	10	14	14	14	14
87½	42½	6‡	Allied Chem	37000	82½	77½	78⅛	80½
119	96⅛	7	Allied Chem pf	100	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	114
13⅝	4	..	Allied Chalmers	14600	13⅜	13	12⅜	12
¾	¼	..	Amal Leather	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
17¾	12	2	Amerada	700	19½	19	19	20
7½	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	8½	8¼	8½	8⅝
11½	5¾	..	Am Bank Note	1100	16⅜	16	16	16½
47	27	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	40	40	40	42¾
2	1¼	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15½	6¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	13⅞	12¾	13⅜	12¼
73¼	29⅜	5‡	Am Can	35100	57	54	46	54⅞
9¾	3⅜	..	Am Car& Pdry	2600	10¼	9	9½	10¼
39⅞	16	7	Am Car& F pf	1100	41½	37¾	38	37⅜
4	1⅛	..	Am Chain	100	3½	3½	3½	..
32⅝	18	3†	Am Chicle	400	32	31⅞	31⅝	32
16	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	3100	19¾	17⅜	19	19½
5	1	..	Am Encaustic T	400	2¼	2	2¼	3¼
10½	2¾	..	Am European	700	8¼	7¾	8	7
9½	3¼	..	Am & For Pow	32000	8¾	7¾	8⅛	7⅝
33	13⅜	.60	Am & For Pow 6	1200	16	14	16	14⅜
38½	8	..	Am & For Pow 7	2100	19½	17	18⅜	17¼
17¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1200	14¼	11	14	11
6	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2½	1	..	Am Hide & L	1200	3⅛	2½	2¾	2¼
12	5	..	Am Hide & L pf	700	13	11	13	12
21⅜	8	2	Am Ice	700	10¼	9½	9½	10
68	40	6	Am Ice pf	100	42½	42½	42½	42
8½	2½	..	Am International	14600	9¾	8⅜	8¾	8⅞
⅝	⅛	..	Am La Franc	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
4	1	..	Am La Fr pf	90	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
10½	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	300	9½	9	9	9¾
44⅝	19⅞	7	Am Loco pf	100	35	35	35	35
3¾	1	..	Am Mach & Met	100	2½	2½	2⅝	3
6⅝	6½	..	Am Metal	3900	5⅜	5	5¼	5⅝
19½	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	10	17	17	17	17
33	7⅞	1½	Am News	10	22½	22½	22½	23
16⅞	3	..	Am Power & Lt	32500	10¼	8½	9¾	9¼
50	18¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	2100	36⅞	35	35½	35½
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	1100	30½	28⅝	28⅝	27½
5½	3⅜	..	Am Radiator	51300	9¼	8¼	9	8½
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	5800	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼
29¼	13⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	2100	23⅜	22	22	..
½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	400	½	¼	½	¼
15⅛	10	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	13	13	13	..
18⅝	5⅞	..	Am Smelt & Ref	31200	20¼	17¾	19⅜	18⅝
55	11	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	400	35¾	34	35¾	36
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	51	50	50	50
8⅜	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	2800	8¾	8	8	8⅝
36¾	20	2½‡	Am Stores	100	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	..
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	31	29½	29½	30
137¾	70	10¼	Am Tel & Tel	90100	116½	111⅝	113¼	114⅜
34½	11	2	Am Wat Wks& E	21000	25½	23⅜	24¼	25
75	27	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	67½	67½	67½	..
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	100	20½	20½	20½	21
15⅝	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	300	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	27¼	25⅝	26½	26⅜
2¾	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	3200	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	11100	10½	9	9⅜	9⅞
9	3½	..	Anaconda Wire	200	8	8	8	8⅜
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	1300	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	11¼
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	60	60	60	58
46	24	7	Armour Del pf	1200	48	47½	48	46½
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	1700	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
1⅞	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	200	1¼	1	1	1⅜
14⅜	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	2500	14¼	14¼	12½	13¾
3	1	..	Arnold Constable	1500	2½	2½	2½	2¼
28⅜	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	2100	2½	1⅞	1⅞	2
8¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	1100	6⅞	6	6¼	5⅝
29¾	20	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	31¼	31¼	31½	..
9⅞	6½	..	Asso Oil	10	16⅝	16⅝	16½	..
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	29100	50⅝	46¾	48½	49
86	35	5	Atchison pf	400	63	62	62	63
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	1300	24	22	22	23
18⅞	1¾	..	Atl Refining	28100	19¾	18	18½	18
25½	2¾	.60	Atlas Powder	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
129½	17	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	68½	68½	68½	69
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	31500	80⅝	74⅜	76	76¾
⅞	⅛	..	Austin Nichols	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	5100	⅝¼	3	3¼	3¼

—B—

8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	500	7¼	6¾	7	7
24⅛	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	23¾	22¼	22½	23½
3⅞	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	23000	13½	12⅛	13	12½
11½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	20½	18	18½	19
24½	10	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	28	25¼	28	25¾
59½	56	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	73	73	72	..
5⅞	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	2100	6⅜	6	6¼	6⅜
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	2100	24⅞	24½	24½	24¼
62⅜	17¾	4.81	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	61⅛	61½	61½	..
41¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	10700	10⅜	9¼	9⅞	10⅜
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	100	12	11	12	11⅜
24⅜	1¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	19500	20⅜	18½	19⅜	19⅜
44	16¾	..	Beth Steel pf	1100	41	37⅜	39⅛	40?
4⅝	3⅜	..	Blaw Knox	400	10	9⅜	10	8
22½	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	600	12½	11¾	11⅞	11½
51¼	31	5†	Bon Ami A	200	41	41	41	42
43⅛	20	2	Borden	2500	31⅜	29¾	29⅞	31⅜
12⅜	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	1700	10¾	10	10½	10
14½	4	..	Boston & Maine	200	10	9	9	9
11¾	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	600	6⅜	6	6	5⅞
10½	4	1	Briggs & Strat	800	7¾	5⅞	7¾	7¼
1⅞	⅛	..	Brockway	200	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	1400	28¼	25¼	28	27⅞
78⅛	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1100	66	62½	62⅜	65
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	⅝	75½	75½	76
2	½	..	Bruns Terminal	200	2	1⅞	2	1⅝
5	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
75	35	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	56	56	56	..
2¾	½	..	Budd Mfg	800	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	8	7½	7⅝	8
4½	⅜	..	Budd Wheel	300	2⅞	2½	2½	2½
7⅜	2⅛	..	Bullard	1400	6¾	6¼	6½	6½
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	1200	11½	10½	10⅞	11¼
21¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	400	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝
65	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	70	10½	8	8½	8
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	60	46½	45	45	45
4⅝	1⅜	..	Butterick	200	3	3	3	3¼
19	7	..	Byers	1000	17¼	15½	17	16

—C—

11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	1100	10½	9½	10¼	11½
4½	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	4¼	4	4	4⅛
13⅜	6	1.20	Canada Dry	700	14¼	13⅜	14¼	13½
20⅜	7¼	1¼	Canadian Pacific	8000	14⅞	12⅞	13½	13¼
20	10⅛	1	Cannon Mills	200	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
6⅛	2⅜	..	Capital Admin	300	5½	5	5½	4¾
58¼	16¾	..	Case Thresh	11000	62½	58½	60	58¼
75	30	.7	Case Thresh pf	170	73	70¼	70½	70
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	3000	13	10¼	11⅜	10⅞
⅜	⅛	..	Celotex Co	400	2½	2	2½	..
1½	1¼	..	Celotex Co pf	10	3½	3	3	..
2¼	⅞	..	Celotex ct	300	1¾	1½	1½	..
17⅞	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	1000	18	16⅞	17	17⅞
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	500	6	5½	6	5⅞
85	60	7	Century Rib pf	10	68	68	68	..
15	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	1700	14	11½	12½	12⅜
13⅞	1	..	Certain Teed	300	2	2	2	..
7	1¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	4¾	4⅝	4⅞	5
20⅜	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	4000	13⅞	12	13½	12¾
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	3500	23¼	21¼	22	20¾
2½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	500	2¾	2½	2½	2½
4⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	400	3¼	3	3½	3¼
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	800	8½	7⅜	7⅝	8½
1¼	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
5¼	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1900	3⅞	3½	3½	3½
12⅝	2	..	Chi & N'western	1800	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	6	5	5½	5⅞
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	9	8	9	9
14⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	8½	7¼	7⅜	7
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	11½	11	11½	9⅝
27½	4¾	..	Chi RI&P. 7%	100	14	14	14	13
7½	1½	..	Childs Company	900	4⅞	3⅞	4¾	3⅞
15¾	5	1	Chrysler	6000	15⅛	13½	14	14⅝
28½	11⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	700	15	14¾	14¾	14⅞
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	58	58	58	..
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
8¾	3⅛	1	Clark Equipment	100	6	6	6	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	16	15½	16	16¼
11⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	800	7⅞	6¾	6¾	7¼
80	55	7	Collins & A pf	100	65	65	65	..
12⅜	2⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	8¾	8	8¼	9
23⅛	8	..	Colo & So 1pf	40	23⅜	18	20	18
15	5	4	Colo & So 2pf	10	17	15	17	15
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	7800	15⅞	14	14¾	14⅝
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	8500	34⅝	31¾	32¾	33⅝
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	400	69	67	67	67
.0½	.¼	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1200	10½	9	9½	9½
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Cred	1000	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
21¼	11½	1¼	Comm Cred pf	60	18	18	18	..
68¾	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	68	65	68	..
26⅛	11¾	3	Comm Cred A	100	20	20	20	..
27⅞	10⅞	2	Cmm Inv Tr	1200	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛
77	55½	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	400	76¾	76½	76¾	75½
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1800	10¼	9⅛	9⅞	9⅞
4⅞	1⅞	..	Commun & So	3500	4	3¾	3⅞	3½
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth&S 6pf	1100	50¼	49¾	49¾	49¼
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	800	10¾	9⅞	10¾	10¼
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	200	2½	2	2	..
11¾	2¾	2	Consol Film 1 pf	400	6	5½	6	5⅜
68¾	1½	4	Consol Gas	9500	57¼	53⅞	55¼	56⅞
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	90	90	90	90
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	900	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	7⅛
9	4	..	Consol Oil	1800	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
11½	2⅞	..	Consol Rya Cu pf	200	4½	4½	4½	..
¾	⅛	..	Consol Textile	1400	⅞	¾	¾	¾
99¼	79	8	Consol Oil pf	200	97	97	97	..
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	1	1	1	1
7	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	1000	5½	5¼	5½	5⅜
47¾	24⅞	.60	Cont Baking pf	300	38	37½	37½	..
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	5000	31½	29½	29½	31
5	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	5	5	5	4⅞
28¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	16	16	16	17
49¾	10	5	Cont Motors	2000	3¾	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜
35⅜	13⅜	3	Cont Oil	28000	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	7⅜
47⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	6700	43¼	41⅜	42⅛	41½
4½	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	1000	4	3¼	4	3¼
4	1½	..	Coty	500	4	3	3¼	3⅞
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	50	121	121	121	..
15⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	2000	14¼	12¾	13⅜	12¼
24	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	800	22¼	22	22	21
49½	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	29½	29½	29½	30
1¾	½	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
2⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	1500	2⅞	2	2¼	2
15	3½	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	14¼	14	14	13¾
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	34	34	34	34
11	7	..	Curtis Publishing	200	15½	15¼	15½	15¼
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	500	69¼	68½	68½	69
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	5900	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
3⅝	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3600	2½	2⅜	2¾	2½

—D—

5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	1000	4½	4¼	4¼	4¾
6	4	.60	Daveys Stores	500	6¼	5⅞	6¼	6
15½	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	3000	12⅜	11½	11⅝	12¾
89½	32	6	Del & Hudson	2500	68½	64	65	66
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	3000	21¼	19	20¼	20¾
9	1½	..	Denver R G pf	1000	5¼	4½	4⅞	5¼
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	200	85¾	84½	85¾	84
13¼	7	..	Devoe & Ray A	300	12	12	12	..
17½	12	..	Diamond Match	2000	17½	17½	17¾	17½
24½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	23½	23½	23½	23½
11⅜	7½	..	Dome Mines	500	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞
18	11¼	.50‡	Dominion Stores	100	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
13⅝	5	1	Douglas A	1000	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8⅛
23	5	3	Dresser A	100	11½	11½	11½	..
59¾	22	3	Du Pont de Nem	50000	40⅞	38¾	39⅝	40
105	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	1000	96½	93	96½	93

—E—

5¼	1	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	2½	2¾	2½	2½
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	35000	56½	51⅞	53¼	53
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	3900	7⅜	6¼	6¼	6½
1¼	⅛	..	Eitingon Schild	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
12½	2½	..	Eitingon S pf	200	6	6	6	..
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	15000	19¾	16⅞	18⅜	18½
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	10000	3½	3	3	2¼
15⅞	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	42000	9¾	8½	9½	9¼

TOTAL ASSETS OF NATIONAL BANKS LOWER

Resources in Half Year Decline Nearly Three Billion—Loans Slump

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The resources of 6150 national banks in the United States on June 30 totalled $22,367,711,000, a decrease of $2,294,575,000 since Dec. 31, and a decline of $5,274,987,000 since June 30, 1931.

This was announced today by J. W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, in a statement saying the number of national banks was 233 less than at the end of December, the date of the preceding call for their condition, and 655 less than on June 30, 1931.

Total deposit liabilities, as shown by reports made in response to the call, were $17,460,913,000, a decrease of $1,783,434,000 since December and a drop of $4,737,327,000 since June a year ago.

Loans Fall Off

The total deposit liabilities included: Due to banks and bankers and certified and cashier checks outstanding, $2,041,333,000; United States deposits, $213,287,000; other demand deposits, $7,940,653,000; time deposits, $7,265,640,000.

In the total of time deposits was included postal savings of $450,275,000, time certificates of deposit of $996,172,000, and savings pass-book accounts of $5,202,248,000. The savings accounts total was represented by 14,149,732 accounts.

Loans and discounts including rediscounts on June 30 amounted to $10,281,676,000, a decrease of $1,639,713,000 in six months, and of $2,895,809,000 in 12 months.

Holdings of United States securities aggregated $3,352,666,000, an increase of $176,191,000 since December and an increase of $96,398,000 in the year.

Other miscellaneous bonds, stocks and securities owned by the national banks totaled $3,843,986,000, a decrease of $180,964,000 since December and a drop of $574,583,000 in the year.

Note Circulation Rises

The paid in capital stock aggregated $1,568,983,000 a decrease of $52,466,000 since December and a decline of $118,680,000 in the year. Surplus funds of $1,259,425,000 and net undivided profits, excluding reserve accounts, of $302,521,400, a total of $1,561,946,000, showed decreases in the six and 12-month periods of $171,263,000 and $375,522,000 respectively.

The amount of national bank notes in circulation on June 30 totaled $652,168,000 compared with $627,490,000 on Dec. 31, and $639,304,000 on June 30, 1931.

Money borrowed aggregated $506,890,000, represented by bills payable of $378,571,000 and rediscounts of $128,319,000. This was $48,475,000 less than reported in December but $353,357,000 more than a year ago.

Balances due from correspondent banks and bankers amounted to $3,106,729,000, including reserves with Federal Reserve banks of $1,150,575,000. This was $324,346,000 less than in December and $1,458,318,000 below a year ago. Cash in banks of $338,404,000 showed decreases in the six and twelve-month periods of $41,496,000 and $30,185,000 respectively.

The percentage of loans and discounts to total deposits on last June 30 was 58.88 in comparison with 61.55 six months ago and 59.36 a year ago.

DIVIDENDS

Iron Fireman Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 10 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Kaumann Department Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Mapes Consolidated Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15. In previous quarters the company paid extra dividends of 25 cents.

Underwood Elliott Fisher Company declared a dividend of 12½ cents on the common, payable Sept 30 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Union Pacific Railroad declared a dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock, thus maintaining the $6 annual basis established three months ago when the yearly rate was cut from $10. The dividend is payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Reliance International declared a dividend of 50 cents on the cumulative preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

American & General Securities Corporation declared a dividend of 10 cents on the class A common and regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the cumulative first preferred, both payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15..

MAPES SHOWS NET PROFIT

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—Mapes Consolidated Manufacturing Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $369,458 after interest, federal taxes, minority interest, etc., equal to $3.07 a share on the 120,000 no-par shares, compared with $574,240, or $4.78 a share, in the first half of 1931.

Some Improvement In Steel Industry

WHILE orders in the steel business still lack the necessary volume to afford satisfactory activity, there are indications that seem to bear out the belief of executives in an upturn. Carnegie Steel Company has resumed operations at its Ohio Works plant, after several weeks' idleness, affecting more than 2000 employees. The largest blast furnace of the Republic Steel Corporation at Warren, Ohio, is swinging into production this week, after rather irregular operations for some time. It will give employment to 200 workers.

Greater activity is expected at the Newton Falls (Ohio) sheet plant of the Newton Steel Company, which recently formed an alliance with the Corrigan-McKinney Steel Company of Cleveland. The plant, idle for 13 months, is being put in order and has been receiving new equipment preparatory for operation.

The releasing of orders for 7000 tons of steel by the Pennsylvania Railroad to be used in constructing a new station will give work for about three months to the three steel companies receiving contracts.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	84½	84
Alaska Gold Mines 6s B '36	19	19
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	31¾	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	33	31
Alleghany corp 5s '50	22	19½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	80½	80½
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	30	30
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	75	75
Amer & Foreign Pw 5s 2030	39¾	39
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78	78
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	63	63
Amer Inter 5½s '49	74¾	73½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	62½	62½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	2	2
Amer Smelting 5s '47	89½	89½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¼	103
Amer T&T 4s '36	100½	100½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	104¼	103¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103½	-02¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99½	98½
Amer T&T 5s '65	99¼	99
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104¾	104¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	77	77
Armour & Co 4½s '39	73¾	73¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	70	67½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	82	82
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	88¼	87¾
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	79	79
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	75½	75
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	35	33
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99½	99½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	76¼	76¼
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	70	70
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	62¼	61
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	38	36
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	49¼	49¼
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	49	49
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	56	54
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	68	66
Belding Hem 6s '36	76½	76½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103½	103½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102⅞	102⅞
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	93¼	92¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	89	89
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	68¼	68¼
Boston & Maine 5s '55	70	70
Boston & Maine 5s '67	70	69⅜
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	8	8
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104	104
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87	86½
Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	110	110
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	97½	97
Buff R & P 4½s '57	50	49
Buff R&P 5s gen '37	85	80
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	100⅞	100¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	49⅞	49⅞
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	63½	63
Bur Cr N 5s '34	64	64
By Products Coke 5½s '45	48	48
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	83⅝	83⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	83⅜	83⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	83½	83½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	83¼	83
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	89½	89
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	89⅞	98¾
Can North deb 7s '40	104	103½
Can Pacific deb 4s	65¾	65¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	74	74
Can Pacific 5s '44	80½	80¼
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	25½	25
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	38	38
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	79¼	Cen Pacific 5s '60	63½	63½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	91½	91½
Certainteed 5½s '48	35	34
Ches Corp 5s '47	62½	60
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	93	93
Ches & O 4½s B	81¼	81
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	83½	83¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	15¾	15
Chicago & Erie RR 1st 5s '82	86	86
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	45½	45
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	29	28¼
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	62⅝	62½
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	63	63
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	9¼	8½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	29½	29
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	48¾	48¾
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	60	60
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	32	31
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	26½	24⅞
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	34	32
Chicago & Nw 4½s	31¾	31¾
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	68½	68½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	43	41½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	37½	36
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	27½	26
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	47	47
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	39	38
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	99¾	99¾
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	111½	111½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	66	65
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	71½	71½
Childs Co 5s '43	29	26⅝
Chile Copper 5s '47	48¼	47
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	92¾	92⅜
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	97¼	97
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	54	54
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	51½	51
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	72	72
Clev Un Term 5s '73	73½	72½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	45¼	45¼
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	77⅝	77½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	79¾	78½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	79	79
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	80	79½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	86	84½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	97½	97½
Con Gas 4½s '51	92½	92
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	103¾	103⅜
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	101	101
Cuba Cane Sug Prfd 6s '50	2¼	2¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	23½	23½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	34¾	33¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103¾	103
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	82½	82½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	90	90
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	85	85
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	88	88
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	46¾	45½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	19	17½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	25½	25
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	93	93
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅞	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100	100
Detroit Ed 5s '62	100	100
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	75	75
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86½	85½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 A	98¼	98
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	8½	8½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	72⅛	72
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	42	42
Erie RR ref 5s '67	31	30
Erie RR gen lien	49¼	48
Erie RR gen 5s '75	31	28¾
Fed Le & Trac 5s '42 sta	70	70
Fla East Coast 5s '74	5	5
Fw Elk Mo Val 6s '33	84	84
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	77½	77
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	51	51
Gen Mot Ac Corp 6s '37	102½	102¼
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	64	64
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3¼	3½
Goodrich 6s '45	48¾	46½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	82	79½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	14	14
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	100	99¾
Grand Trk Ry Can 7s '40	103¼	103
Great Northern 4½s '61	78	78
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	56½	56
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	56¼	56¼
Great Northern 5s '73 C	59¾	58
Great Northern 7s '36 A	75	73
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	40	37
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	45	45
Hackensack Water Co 5s '77	87	87
Houston Oil 5½s '40	65	65
Hudson Coal 5s '62	37	35½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	55¼	52
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¾	101¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103½	103
Ill Central 4s '52	58	58
Ill Central 4s '53	42	41¼
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	54½	54½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	42	39¼
Ill Central 6½s '36	70¾	69
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	43½	39¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98½	98
Inter Hydor El 6s '44	40	38½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	42	42
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	6	5¼
Inter Match Corj 5s '47	5½	5½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	54	52¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	55¼	53
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	42¾	41¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	70	69
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	66	65
Int & G ..or 5s B '56	25	25
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	30	30
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	7½	7½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	43	43
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	50	50
Int Paper 6s '55	23½	22½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	40⅝	40½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	43	42
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	42	41
Kan City Fts&Mem 4s '36	46½	45½
Kendal Co 5½s ww '48	50½	49⅝
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	95¼	94½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	59½	59½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	53	53½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85½	85
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	87¾	87¼
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	42¼	42
Kings Co Lt 6s '97	123	123
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	56	56
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	74¾	72½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	92	91¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	70	70
Laclede Gas 5½s D	72	70
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	73½	73½
L'Autaro 6s '54	6¼	6
Lehigh V (Pa) con 4s 2003 reg.	37	37
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003.	49⅞	49⅞
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	52⅛	52⅛
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '74	30	30
Loew's Inc 6s '41	83½	83
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	37½	35
L&N uni 4s '40	85	84½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	76½	76½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	75	75
Metro Edison 4½s '68	76	76
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	87	87
Metro Water 5½s '50	60½	60½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	83	83
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	81	81
Min & StL con 5s '34	5	5
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	53	53
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	56	56
Mo Ill 5s '59	32	32
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	75½	75
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	66	66¼
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	20½	19
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	34	33½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	34	33¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	34	33½
Mo Pac 5s I. '81	34	33½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	20½	19
Mobile & mont 5s '47	5	4⅞
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	82	80
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	75½	75½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	47	47
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	89	88
Nat Steel 5s	79	78
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	97¾	97¾
Neg Eng T&T 5s '52	105	105
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	79¾	79⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	70	70
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	70	70
N O T & M 5s B '54	39½	36¼
N O Term 1st 4s '53	53½	53⅜
N O T & M 5½s '54	39½	39½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74	74
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	77	75
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	53	51
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	52½	51½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	57	55¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	72	72⅜
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	70	70
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	29½	26
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	32	29½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	51⅞	50¾
NY Dock Co 5s '38	40	40
NY Edison 5s C '61	104¼	103½
NY Edison 5s '44	104	104
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111½	111
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	96½	96½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	47	47
NY NH&H 4½s '67	68	67½
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	102¾	102¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	84	84
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	40	40
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50	49
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1¾	1¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	96½	95⅝
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	94⅞	94½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101⅛	100⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	51	51
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	52⅛	55
Niag Share 5½s '50	66	66
Norf Southern rfg A '61	6½	5¾
Norf & W con 4s '96	93	91½
Norf & W div 4s '44	92½	92½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	37	35
North Am Co 5s '61	81¾	81
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	80½	80½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	85½	85½
Nor Ohio fs '45	36	36
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	98	97¼
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	84½	84⅜
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	82	80½
Nor Pacific 5s D 2047	67⅞	67⅞
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	97¾	97¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	103	103
Nor States Pow 4s	90½	90½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	96½	96½
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	13½	13½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	77¾	77¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	33½	32
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101¾	101¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101¾	101¾
Pac Pub Ser 5s	95½	95½
Paramount Pubic 5½s '50	30⅞	28½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	35	31
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	58½	56
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	45	45
Penn Pw & Lt 4½s '81	88½	87¼
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	93½	92
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	63	62½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	76¾	75⅝
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	76½	76½
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	72⅝	72½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	83½	83½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	99	98½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	97	95½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	53	52
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	46¼	45
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	76	75
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	82½	82
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	100⅛	100⅛
Phi & Read C&I 5s '73	62⅜	62⅜
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	49½	47⅝
Phil Railway 4s '37	20	20
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	98	98
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 A	40	40
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	43	41
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	59	58½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	92	92
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	28	27¾
Pub Svc E&G 4s	90¾	90½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	98⅛	98⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	98⅛	98⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '40	77½	77
Purity Baking 5s '48	69⅞	64¼
Radio Keith Orpheum pf	70	62
Read rfg 4½s A '97	8	8
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	75¼	75¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	51	51
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	48	48
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	26½	26
Rio G&W col 5s '49 ct	68	68
Rochester Gas 4½s	90	90
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	42½	41
St Joseph Lead 5½s	84	84
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	56½	56¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	56½	56¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	13	13
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9¼	8¾
St Louis-& SF 5s B '50	14	13
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	33½	32½
StP M&M con 4s '33	81½	81½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	60½	60¼
Seabd AL con 6s '45	5	5
Seabd A L 6s ct	5	4½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	35	35
Shell Pipe 5s '52	84	84
Shell Union 5s '47	83	82¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	83	82¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	2½	½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	93½	93¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98	98
Sinclair ru O 5½s '38	102¼	102
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	98	97¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	70½	70¼
Smith A O 6½s '33	100¼	100¼
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	56½	56½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	54½	54½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	52½	51
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	52½	50
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	71	71
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	33	31½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	39	38
Southern Ry gen 4½s '56	40	38½
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	37	37
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103	103
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102⅝	102½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	92¾	92
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	96½	96
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44	89	89
Texas Corp 5s '44	90¾	90
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48½	47¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30½	29
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	20	20
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	35½	35½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94⅛	94⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	83½	81
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	83¼	83¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	83½	83½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	46	46
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	34	32
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	36½	35½
Vanadium 5s '41	47½	46
Virginia Ry 5s '62	87	87
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	10	100
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	73½	70
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	45	45
Wabash RR 5s '80	10½	10½
Walworth 6s '45	20	20
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	23	23
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	26½	25¾
Warren Bros 6s '41	46½	45¼
West Pa Pow 5s E '62	101¼	101¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	102	102
West Shore 4s 2361	75¼	74
West Shore reg 4s	70	70
Western Electric 5s '44	96	95½
Western Maryland 4s '52	58	58
Western Maryland 5½s '77	54¼	54
Western Pacific 5s A '46	37¾	37
Western Union R E 4½s '50	68	68
Western Union 5s '51	70	69
Western Union col 5s '38	78	78
Western Union 6½s '36	88	87¾
Western Union 5s '60	70	69
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102½	102¼
White Sew Mach 6s '40	19	19
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	27	26½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	82	81¾
Westechester Lighting 5s	105	105
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	40	39
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	26	25
Youngstown Sheet 5s 'B '70	65	65

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Aug 11	Aug 10
3½s '47	100.28	100.28	100.28	100.00
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.14	101.11	101.14	101.14
4th 4¼s '38	102.	102.29	003.	102.30
US 3s '55	98.14	98.1	98.14	98.00
US 3½s '49	99.17	99.	99.17	98.30
US 3½s '43 March	100.26	100.22	100.26	100.24
US 3½s '43 June	101.2	100.23	101.2	100.18
US 3½s '47	100.28	100.20	100.28	100.20
US 4s '54	104.15	104.12	104.15	104.11
US 4½s '52	107.11	107.6	107.11	107.6

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	22¼	21½	
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	8	7¼	
Antioquia 7s B '45	10½	10½	
Antioquia 7s D '45	10½	10½	
Antioquia III 7s '57	7	7	
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	39	39	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	41	40¾	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	40½	40½	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	41¼	40½	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	41	40½	
Argentine Gov ⅛s May '61	41½	41	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	40¾	40½	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	40¾	40¼	
Australia 4½s '56	64	64	
Australia 5s '55	70½	70	
Australia 5s '57	70½	70½	
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	38	37½	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	87	87	
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	90	90	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	49¼	49¼	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96⅛	96⅛	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100	100	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104½	104½	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104½	104½	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	30	30	
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	33	33	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	45¼	45¼	
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	43	43	
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	39¾	39	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	40⅜	40⅜	
Bogota (City) 8s '45	16	16	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4¼	4¼	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6¼	6	
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅛	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18	17¾	
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18	17½	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21	20⅞	
Brisbane 6s '50	61	61	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	26⅜	26⅜	
Bulgaria 7s '67	19¾	19¾	
Bulgaria 7½s '68	23	23	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	97	97	
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	82½	82	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	96¾	96½	
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	12	12	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	7⅞	7⅞	
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	7⅞	7⅞	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8	7⅞	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	7⅞	7¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	8	7⅞	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	8	7⅞	
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7⅞	7⅞	
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	27½	27½	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	28	28¼	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	27	27	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	34	33½	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	34¼	33½	
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	71	70½	
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	91½	91½	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	69¼	69¼	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	77¼	77¼	
Deutsche Bk 6s stfs '32	83½	83¼	
Dominic (

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

For the Honor of the School

By L. E. FLACK

A Carlene Story

"OH, DODIE, wait a moment." Carlene Bennet ran down the high school steps, her hair flying and her dark eyes shining. "Oh, Dodie, you never could guess; we—we're to have a school paper!"

Doris smiled at her sister's flushed cheeks.

"And 'we' are to be editor-in-chief," she teased.

"Now, Doris, do be serious. Just think—a real paper. The Evening News is going to print it every Thursday—one page of their paper and—"

"What's all the excitement?" Jane Merton and Anna Abeling came up "Carlene, have you fallen heir to a fortune?" And after explanations the discussion continued.

"Won't it be fun—the election?" Carlene said as the four were walking homeward. "Who do you suppose will win?"

A girl in crimson sweater and cap waved at them as she crossed the street.

"Audrey—the very one!" Jane exclaimed. "Doesn't she write the jolliest essays and—why, Carlene—"

"But she's so new," Carlene protested, "she's been here just a few weeks. We ought to have someone who's been in this high since we entered, school spirit, you know, and—"

"Still, I don't see," Jane began. "She's a sophomore and—"

"Oh, well, leave it to the school," Anna laughed. "You two can't elect her alone!" And they laughed as they went on.

It was the next day that the high school met the absorbing question of electing the editor-in-chief.

"She'll be a senior, of course," Natalie Corbot prophesied as she and Carlene were discussing the affairs on their way home.

"I don't know," Carlene began. "I thought so, too, but I heard Miss Landrom say something about the seniors having so much English literature work to finish that they wouldn't have much time. Besides they're doing the Annual and—"

Nomination Day

The following day the question became of general interest. One senior after another refused the nomination.

"No, it's your paper," the president of the senior class said in general assembly called for the purpose of discussing the subject: "It is a worth-while undertaking, and something we hope will become a tradition in our high school—but with seniors holding the majority of offices in the Student Body Association and putting out the Annual, we feel we must decline the honor," he added with a smile, "and pass it on to our fellow student in the lower classes."

This was greeted with a bursts of applause from the senior section. The remainder of the high school received his announcement with wondering eyes.

"Just what I said," Carlene whispered to Natalie. "Oh, won't this be fun!"

The meeting went on in earnest now. Nominations. Carlene listened attentively.

Someone was nominating a junior. Others were talking. The chairman called for order. Jane Merton had risen to nominate Audrey Craile.

Audrey might be comparatively new, but the applause was spontaneous. As Jane resumed her seat, she caught Carlene's eye, a signal for her to second the motion. For a moment Carlene sat undecided.

Yes, Audrey was fitted for the position. But a sophomore. And one who had been there only two months. What would she know of the school's spirit?

She became aware of the fact that the girls were looking at her expectantly.

"Is there a second to the motion?"

Carlene Hesitates

Carlene hesitated. No, if it had been some other sophomore—but the editor must represent the school. And a stranger. Someone seconded the motion. And new nominations were in order.

"Ethel Jamison has been nominated. Is there a second to the motion?" came the voice of the president.

Carlene thought quickly. Ethel was a junior, rather popular and interested in student activities.

"I second the motion."

The sophomore turned in an astonished group as Carlene sank into her seat—and somehow their surprised expressions made her feel a little uncomfortable.

It was afterward that the clamor came.

"Why, Carlene—you're a sophomore and nominating a junior when we have a candidate of our own." There was real disappointment in Natalie Corbot's voice.

"And you know Audrey is really better fitted than Ethel," Anna Abeling objected. "It isn't as if we were putting up an inferior candidate."

"I think it was simply rude of you, Carlene Bennet," Jane Merton said stormily. "Audrey felt so badly she wanted to withdraw,"

Carlene flushed uncomfortably.

"But don't you see, girls, it isn't Audrey. The editor should represent our high school. It isn't because she's a sophomore. It—it's because she's an outsider."

"I don't think that matters one single bit," Jane said. "She's fitted for the place—and I'm going to give her my best support." Jane turned defiantly away from the little group.

"I've got a book to look up in the library," Natalie hesitated. "Really, Carlene, don't you think it would be better to support Audrey? Even if you did second the motion for Ethel. Everyone will think it was just a gesture of friendliness to the other class," she suggested.

"But can't you see?" Carlene's dark eyes were anxious. "It's for the whole high school. Audrey's so new, she—she can't have the same school attitude."

"I get your point," Anna said tactfully, "but I really think that the one who is better fitted should be editor. Well, see you later, Carlene. I've a reference in the library, too."

* * *

The days which followed were strained ones for Carlene. It seemed at every turn she ran into some of the sophomore girls. It had been so much fun before—the walks home with Anna or Natalie or Jane, running in to Anna's after school, a walk to town with one of them. Now, although everyone tried to continue the old relations, something was lacking, the old camaraderie.

The excitement at school was at its height. A real high school paper. Sides were about evenly divided on the election, and on Friday when the votes were cast in the English room, Carlene felt chagrined to run into Audrey just as she was leaving the room.

Audrey's smile was sunny—but there was a wistful look in the blue eyes. Ever since the girls had become acquainted, the fair-haired girl had formed a strong attachment for Carlene, and it had taken a struggle to go on with the election when she was opposed.

It had really been Miss Landrom, the substitute English teacher, who had straightened cut the difficulty for Audrey.

"But I'd rather drop out," Audrey had stood red-cheeked before the teacher's desk the day after the nominations. "If Carlene feels I wouldn't really represent the school, I'd—"

"But do you feel that yourself?" Miss Landrom's clear voice had asked, and Audrey had looked up with a start.

"Why—er—no, Miss Landrom. I wouldn't have accepted the nomination if I'd felt—"

"Then don't you think it's up to you to do your best? School spirit is giving one's best for his school even in the face of opposition."

And Audrey had been forced to admit the truth of the argument.

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]

The Discoverer of Egypt's Riddle

FRANCE is this year commemorating the centenary of her countryman; Jean Champollion, who found the key to the riddle of Egypt.

When Jean was a boy he was always wanting to know things, and the things he wanted to know were so strange that his school fellows could not make him out. All boys ask questions, but the ones Jean asked were so peculiar that neither his master, nor his grown-up brother, who was a professor of Greek, could answer them. This, however, did not trouble Jean very much, for he told himself that since there must be an answer to every question, he would go on seeking alone for his answers.

Alphabets fascinated Jean, much as foreign stamps fascinate other boys, and he spent most of his spare time in comparing one alphabet with another. Having quickly learned Greek and Latin he began to study Hebrew, Chaldean, Ethiopian and Arabic—a strange pastime for a boy. "Why don't you play? Why sit there with those difficult books?" people would ask him, and Jean would reply that somewhere a link existed which bound ancient languages together, and he was searching for that link.

Jean's elder brother was the curator of the library at Grenoble, and here Jean would be found among the old manuscripts, reading by the hour, pondering and wondering. Egypt held out endless possibilities. What lay beyond the point where her written history began? What was there to be found in the silence of the impenetrable sands?

Studying Ancient Languages

At the age of 17 the boy began to make records of his investigations, and the result was an essay on the geography of Egypt which he read before the Academy at Grenoble, and which was considered a remarkable achievement by that learned gathering. Then came a wonderful opportunity for research work in Paris, and he gave up all his time to the study of Persian and Sanskrit.

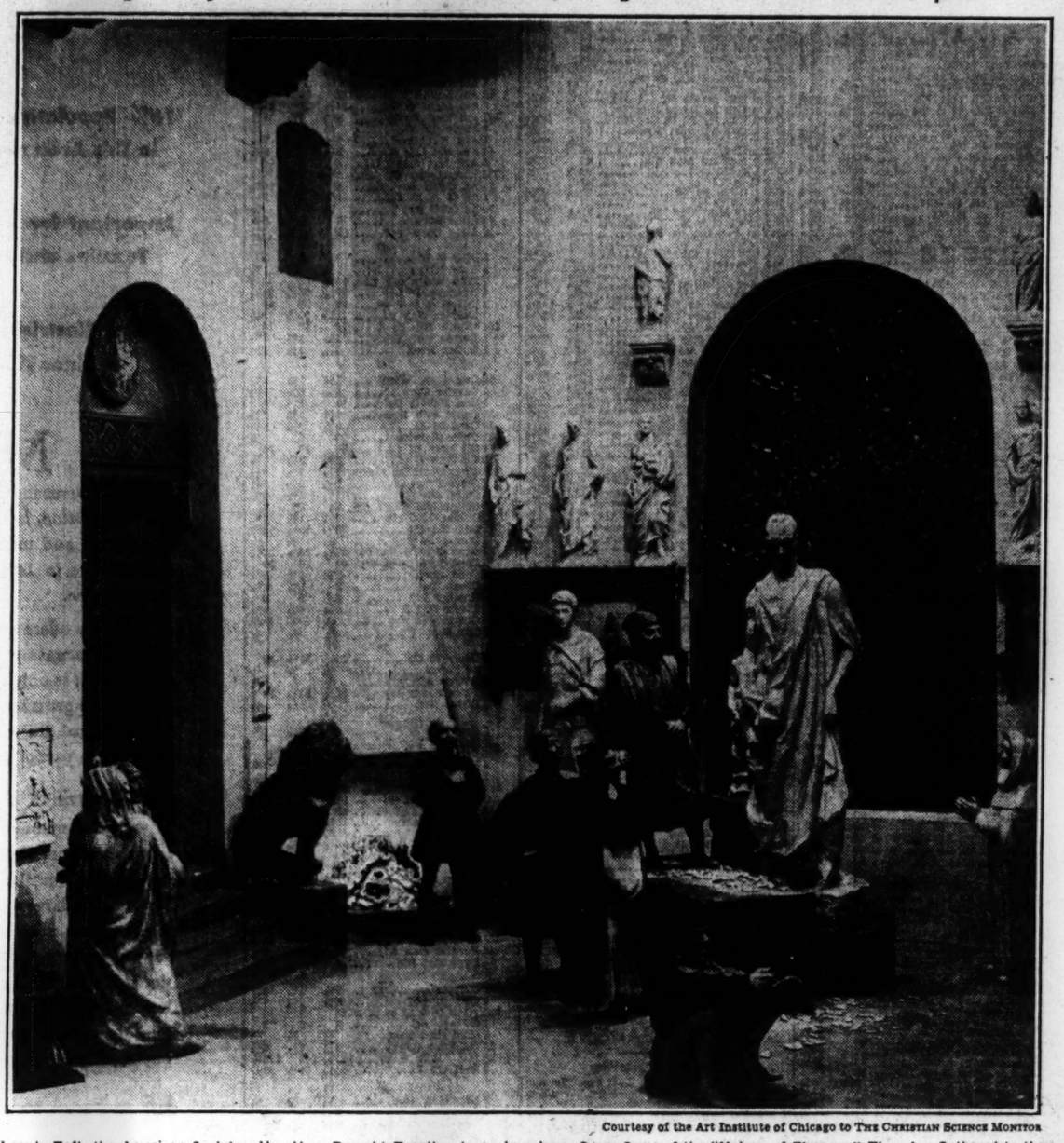
A year later, when Jean was 18, an extraordinary thing happened. Pictures were shown to him of a block of black granite called the Rosetta Stone, which stands in grand solitude behind a glass frame in the British Museum, London. On the face of this stone priests had made records in three different writings of honors given to King Ptolemy Epiphanes about the year 193 B. C. One of the records was in Greek, another partly in Gothic, and the third in Egyptian, and it was the translation of this third writing that remained a mystery, for no one could decipher it. There, lying before the boy, were depicted a series of tiny pictures: men and women; birds, animals, fishes and insects; suns, moons and stars; flowers, fruits and vegetables. What did they all mean?

"Ptolemy" Is the Key

In the Greek text of the decree the name "Ptolemy" frequently occurred, and in the Egyptian inscription a group of signs were often repeated, contained in ovals or rings, and by this distinguishing mark, as well as by its relative position in the text, the hieroglyphic group appeared to correspond with the name Ptolemy in the Greek. Analyzing the group, Jean believed that he recognized signs which were the equivalent of the letters in the king's name, and having obtained these seven letters, or signs, he advanced little by little, to the complete solution, turning the pictures of Egypt into words for all the world to read and understand.

It must have been a wonderful experience for Jean Champollion when, many years later, he was able to visit the land of the Pharaohs and look for the first time upon the pyramids and temples which had yielded up to him their secrets.

Imaginary Scene in the Studio of a Great Florentine Sculptor



Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lorado Taft, the American Sculptor, Has Here Brought Together in an Imaginary Scene Some of the "Makers of Florence." They Are Gathered in the Studio of One of Their Number, Donatello, the Great Sculptor. The Group, Inclosed in Glass and Mounted on a Pedestal, Is to Be Found in the Children's Museum of the Chicago Art Institute.

A Peep Show of Donatello and His Friends

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

IN A peep show presented to the Children's Museum of the Chicago Art Institute, Lorado Taft, the American sculptor, has given a delightful glimpse into the studio of Donatello on a morning in Florence in the year 1425.

This peep show is inclosed in glass and is mounted on a pedestal of a height that makes it easy to look into. The figures, molded of clay, are 10 to 12 inches high and are painted in gay colors. The background and settings are carried out in correct proportions.

Mr. Taft has some very decided views about the way people can best learn to appreciate and understand art. This is the second of a series of peep shows which he hopes to make to illustrate some of his ideas. For one thing, Mr. Taft thinks that we can best become familiar with and remember the great artists who have done so much to make the world a beautiful place to live in if we "see them in action." Also that if they are presented in groups it is much easier to associate contemporaries in thought than if one reads about each one separately from the printed page.

He has therefore gathered together in this peep show a group of artists of the early Renaissance, who not only were "makers of Florence" but who exerted a great influence each upon the other.

Donatello is the central figure. He is at work upon his famous statue, "The Bald Pate." This statue has occasioned much comment among critics, but he himself was especially fond of it. Replicas of other statues by Donatello are seen in the background. It is said that he was not satisfied to make beautiful heads, he wanted his statues to express the thoughts which characterized the originals.

Probably, however, Donatello is most generally known by his "Singing Boys." He modeled several friezes of singing boys. One for the cantoria of the Cathedral of Florence represents a gay procession of ecstatically happy little cherubs who dance and sing in exuberant joy.

Donatello was one of the greatest and best beloved of all the Florentine sculptors. Many stories are told of his generosity and unselfishness.

Brunelleschi, the Master Architect

Among the many friends of Donatello who are gathered in his studio on this particular morning, according to Mr. Taft's delightful imagination, is Brunelleschi. He is seen warming his back at the open fire. He at this time was at work upon the great dome of the Cathedral of Florence, which for nearly a century remained unfinished. It was a most difficult undertaking, but so beautifully did Brunelleschi accomplish it that had he never done anything else this would have been enough to have heralded his name down through the ages. He was considerably older than Donatello, but they were intimate friends. They spent several years together in Rome, where they were called the "treasure seekers."

Ghiberti is here, also, near the platform where Donatello is at work. He is a sculptor and is engaged upon modeling the great bronze doors for the Baptistry of Florence. When these doors were finished they were so beautifully wrought and so exquisite in conception that Michael Angelo spoke of them as the "gates of Paradise."

In front of Ghiberti stands Fra Angelico in the black and white robes of the Dominican Order of which he was a member. Fra Angelico was a great painter. No artist of the Renaissance was more joyous in his art. Year after year he continued to paint in happy tranquillity, undisturbed by the political storms that at times threatened the very foundations of Florence.

Although not his greatest works, we perhaps know Fra Angelico best by the beautiful angels that are to be found in so many of his loveliest paintings. With their exquisite draperies and radiant faces and gracefully flowing rhythms, they have been as often copied as the singing boys of Donatello.

Fra Lippo Lippi

On the right side of the work bench stands Fra Lippo Lippi, the young Carmelite monk, in white robes, his hands folded in front of him. Although he became a great painter, he was never happy in his private life. His later life became a fierce, tempestuous rebellion against law and convention, an attitude of mind which is evident in his art.

Behind him (although unseen in our illustration) stands his great teacher, Masaccio. Masaccio passed on at the age of 27. He had a great influence on painting because of his interest in aerial perspective, which might perhaps be called one of the "discoveries" of this great period.

Aerial perspective was a subject about which Paolo Uccello was also enthusiastic. He talked about it in his dreams, it is said, and even went so far as to write sonnets upon it. In the illustration he will be seen on the extreme left with his back to us studying the perspective, doubtless, in the bas-relief which hangs upon the wall.

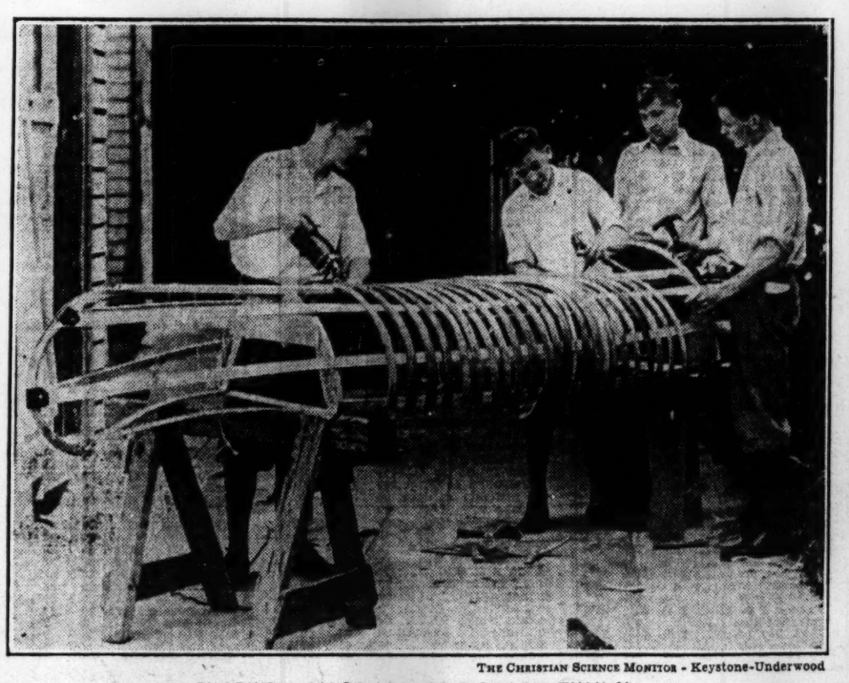
Cosimo de Medici

During this early morning of the Renaissance there lived a great and powerful patron of the arts, named Cosimo de Medici. It was the custom in those days for men of wealth and culture to devote much of their resources to the furthering of art. These powerful patrons often came into close contact with the artists in whose work they were interested and often became their intimate friends. So Cosimo de Medici was well acquainted with the little group of friends who gathered in Donatello's studio on this particular morning. Fra Angelico, for instance, owed him much. It was due to his generosity that the Monastery of San Marco, now become famous as a museum of art, was rebuilt and decorated with the beautiful frescoes which it was Fra Angelico's delight to paint.

It is also said that this powerful patron gave a farm to Donatello, but that the latter returned it. He preferred not to be burdened with the cares that material possessions bring.

In the illustration Cosimo de Medici is barely to be seen as he enters the door of the studio where he is surely to be warmly greeted by the group of his friends and beneficiaries.

C. S.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Keystone-Underwood

BUILDING A CANOE AT A COST OF LESS THAN $4

Barrel Hoops Prove Valuable Aid.

Being without money and desiring to build a canoe for use during their summer vacation, these youngsters borrowed some tools, made a tour of the vegetable stores in their neighborhood to collect barrel hoops, did odd jobs to earn a few pennies, bought a couple of strips of wood and went to work to build a canoe. The canoe, shown in the course of construction, was completed at a total cost of less than $4, and does credit to the initiative of these amateur craftsmen.

Have You Read?

Waterless Mountain, by Laura Adams Armer. Longmans, Green Co., N. Y. $3.00. (For all ages.)

"Waterless Mountain" has been chosen as the Newbery prize medal book for 1931. Beginning with 1921, the American Library Association has awarded a medal, called the John Newbery Medal, for the year's most distinguished contribution to American literature for boys and girls. The award is voted annually by a chosen committee of children's librarians of the A. L. A.

"Waterless Mountain," a direct, simple story, movingly told, is human, good Indian and authentic Navaho, appealing to all ages. The deserts, the mountains, the canyons of northern Arizona, are the setting for this story so true to Indian life and tradition. The author, Mrs. Armer, lived for years in this location, and her experiences among the Indians have enabled her to write a beautiful and interesting story.

It is the story of an Indian boy of the present day, who has spent eight years of his training in a deep understanding of the ancient traditions of his tribe. The reader becomes acquainted, as the story progresses, with the animals, trees, cliff dwellings, and the mystical beauty of the legends and traditions of the Navahos, through the eyes and mind of the young Indian hero.

Sixteen illustrations in aquatone add much to the interest and charm of the book. Mrs. Armer is well known throughout the Southwest for the many copies of sand paintings she has made for the Rockefeller Museum at Santa Fe.

Mail Bag

Seattle, Washington

Ahoy there, Mail Baggers:

Do I hear an answering cry? I'm hailing from Seattle, the largest city on Puget Sound, and its most important port. Our chief industries are fishing and lumbering. Here we have the virgin forests, also many beautiful lakes, rivers and streams. From where we live we have a grand view of Lake Washington, with mountains (the Cascade Range) rising some miles beyond. If you walk down the avenue a short distance you can easily see majestic Mount Rainier.

I am interested in sports (outdoor sports), especially swimming and tennis. It has been my wish to write to girls of foreign countries (France, England, Germany, Africa, Australia and the Balkans). Of course, letters from other parts of the United States would be very welcome, too.

—— Marion F.

New London, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I have just been reading the Mail Bag and decided to write in and add my bit. I am 13 years old and a freshman in high school. I enjoy reading the Monitor very much and it is also a great help in my school work.

I should like to tell you a few things about my State. There are three varieties of surface features: the Lake Plain, the Ohio portion of the Allegheny Plateau and the Interior Plains. It is a great agricultural state and ranks fourth in production in spite of its small size.

The Buckeye State has some very beautiful and scenic points, among which are Schoenbrunn, Perry's Memorial at Put-in Bay, Harding's and George Rogers Clark's monuments, the Ohio Caverns, also many Indian relics, mounds and earthworks. This State is also the home of the "Underground Railroad," used by escaping slaves.

Ohio was the home of six presidents: William H. Harrison, Hayes, Garfield, McKinley, Taft and Harding. Illinois claims Ulysses S. Grant but his early home was at Point Pleasant, Ohio.

Dayton manufactures the most cash registers in the world and the city of Akron ranks first in rubber and is gaining in popularity and will soon be known the world over for its dirigibles. Cincinnati and East Liverpool are noted for fine pottery. Toledo is the birthplace of the Willys-Knight auto. There are other interesting places I would enjoy telling about but it would take too long.

I am very much interested in outdoor life, sports, music, literature and exchanging stamps with anyone who cares to do so. I hope to hear from girls who have traveled a good deal and also from someone in a foreign country, but unfortunately I can correspond only in English. I promise to answer all letters received and I will close, hoping for lots of "corries."

—— Irma N. S.

Esher, Surrey, England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have ever written to the Mail Bag and I hope to gain many pen pals. For two years I have been at Claremont, an English boarding school for girls.

Claremont was a royal residence and Queen Victoria once stayed here for a little while. The room that she slept in is now called Queen Victoria's Dormitory.

At half term we acted a play called "Toad of Toad Hall," an account of which was published in the Monitor.

For 11 years I lived in China and liked it very much. If anyone would like to know anything about China, I should be very pleased to tell them.

—— Pamela C.

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:

First of all I want to thank you for the privilege of corresponding with girls in all parts of the world.

Our State, Missouri, has many state parks. The nearest to St. Louis is Meramac State Park. It covers 7000 acres of wilderness for camping and horseback riding. The Meramac River flows through the park. It is a wonderful place for swimming.

I am 14 years old and a sophomore in high school. I should love to correspond with girls in all parts of the world, especially New York City, who are interested in the same things as I am—baseball, swimming, camping, animals and letter writing.

—— Virginia S.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Dorothy A. (12), Cleveland, Ohio.—Exchange stamps.

Charlotte H. (13), Norfolk, Va.—Interested in drawing, painting, stamps and sports.

Roberta L. (14), Yarmouth, Maine.

Shirley W. (16), Rangiora, N. Z.—Especially from out-of-the-way places in Europe. Correspond in English or French. Interested in music, languages and stamps.

Wanda G. (16), Youngstown, Ohio.—Belongs to Camp Fire Girls. Interested in tennis and studying wild flowers.

Lois M. (16), Marshfield, Ore.—Interested in travel, sports and stamps.

Evelyn H. (16), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in music, art, stamp collecting and swimming.

Louise M. (18), New York, N. Y.—Interested in aviation, reading, sports and ranch life.

Helen H. (18), White Bear, Minn.—Especially from France, India and Scandinavian countries. Interested in books, nature, home economics and foreign customs.

Bernice L. (19), Davenport, Iowa.—Exchange snapshots and postcards.

Gretchen W., Altona, Germany—Wishes to correspond with girls in America in order to learn English.

From Boys

Evan E. (13), Elkhart, Ind.—Exchange stamps.

Over 20

Dorothy H., Roehdale, Lancs, England.

Rusty B. (Miss), Boston, Mass.—Especially from Sweden.

Karl P., Bayern, Germany.—From Christian Scientists in America who can write in German. Interested in teaching and in the social and economic conditions of the United States.

Thomas McC., Altadena, Calif.

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2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

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SIXTEEN MARKS FOR GIRL STAR

Association Accepts Sixty-three World Records for Swimming

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 11 (AP)—Acceptance of 28 men's swimming records and 35 for women, including the 16 for Helene E. Madison of Seattle, was announced yesterday by Dr. Leo Donath, president of the International Swimming Association.

Miss Madison's marks range from the 100-yards to 1600-meters and include all but one of the freestyle distances between these two points. This is the 800-meters, held by Yvonne Godard of France.

The names of John Weissmuller and Arne Borg, for several years now professionals, are prominent in the men's list.

Clarence L. Crabbe, who won the 400-meter freestyle finals of the Xth Olympiad yesterday, was credited with one mark, the half-mile at 10m. 20.4s., and was deprived of a chance of getting credit for a world's record in the 400 because the man he beat by inches had a previous mark of 4m. 47s., which was accepted. The outstanding marks accepted were:

100 Yards—John Weissmuller, U. S. A., 51s.
100 Meters—John Weissmuller, 57.4s.
200 Meters—John Weissmuller, 2m. 8s.
220 Yards—John Weissmuller, 2m. 9s.
440 Yards—John Weissmuller, 4m. 52s.
400 Meters—Jean Taris, France, 4m. 47s.
800 Meters—S. Makino, Japan, 10m. 16.6s.
880 Yards—Clarence L. Crabbe, U. S. A., 10m. 20.4s.
100 Meters Breaststroke—Walter Spence, Canada, 1m. 14s.
200 Meters Breaststroke—Walter Spence, Canada, 2m. 44.6s.
100 Meters Backstroke—George H. Kojac Jr., U. S. A., 2m. 32.2s.
100 Yards—Helene E. Madison, U. S. A., 60s.
100 Meters—H. E. Madison, 1m. 6.6s.
150 Yards—H. E. Madison, 1m. 40.4s.
200 Meters—H. E. Madison, 2m. 34.6s.
220 Yards—H. E. Madison, 2m. 34.8s.
300 Yards—H. E. Madison, 2m. 39s.
300 Meters—H. E. Madison, 3m. 59.5s.
400 Meters—H. E. Madison, 5m. 31s.
440 Yards—H. E. Madison, 5m. 31s.
500 Yards—H. E. Madison, 6m. 16.4s.
500 Meters—H. E. Madison, 7m. 12s.
880 Yards—H. E. Madison, 11m. 41s.
1000 Yards—H. E. Madison, 13m. 23.6s.
1500 Meters—H. E. Madison, 23m. 17.2s.
1000 Meters—H. E. Madison, 14m. 44.8s.
1600 Meters—H. E. Madison, 24m. 34.6s.
200 Meters Backstroke—Eleanor M. Holm, U. S. A., 2m. 58.2s.

Helen Jacobs Tops U. S. Tennis Draw

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Helen Margaret Jacobs, now installed as favorite for the United States women's tennis championship, in the absence of Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., will have to battle her way all the way through to capture the title, according to the draw made yesterday at the office of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, for the tournament beginning next Monday at Forest Hills. Virginia B. Rice of Boston, her first opponent, has shown great improvement this season, and will force the Berkeley player to her best to win, while among those likely to dispute her way to the quarterfinals are Mrs. Frederick McBride, the former Penelope W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, wife of the Davis Cup star. All of these are in the first quarter, while in the next Mrs. John B. Pittman, the British player, Virginia E. Hilleary, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, seeded fourth, as the result of her work this summer, are likely to make Miss Jacobs play hard all the way through.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, another Californian, is second seeded player, topping the second half, while Mrs. Whitfield Painter of Dedham, Mass., the former Marjorie A. Morrill, seeded third, is also in the second half. Miss Cruickshank is fourth, Sarah H. Palfrey, fifth, Carolin Babcock, the latest of the high-class Californians, sixth, and Miss Hilleary and Mrs. Van Ryn bring up the rear. Mary Greef of Kansas City, and Mae Ceurvorst the Wichita (Kan.) player, though possessing fine records in this season's play were left outside the ranks.

In addition to the match between Miss Jacobs and Miss Rice, another battle of promise will bring Sarah Palfrey against Alice I. Marble, another of the Californians. All four of these are among the 11 byes among the 53 players entered. The last pair are in the final quarter, with the winner encountering Joan C. Ridley, the second of the English stars, in the third round in all probability. The complete draw is as follows:

UPPER HALF

Second Round—First-Round Byes
Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, vs. Virginia B. Rice, Boston.
Mrs. Frederick McBride, New York, vs. Gertrude Dwyer, New York.
Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, vs. winner of Roberts vs. Zinke.

First Round
Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, vs. Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati.
Mrs. Bernard F. Stenz, Garden City, vs. Alice C. Francis, Orange.
Clare Smith, Pine Orchard, Conn., vs. Louise E. Hofmeister, Chicago.
Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, vs. Eugenie Sampson, Chicago.
Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., vs. Katherine Winthrop, Boston, Mass.
Edith Sigourney, Nahant, Mass., vs. Mary Greef, Kansas City.
Mrs. William M. Shedden, Concord, Mass., vs. Mrs. K. J. Salmond, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Virginia E. Hilleary, Philadelphia, vs. Olga Kallos, Ridgefield, Conn.
Mrs. Carolyn S. Hirsch, White Plains, vs. Reba Kirson, Baltimore.
Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., vs. Florence S. LeBoutillier, Glen Cove.
Cecilia Riegel, Philadelphia, vs. Mrs. John B. Pittman, London, Eng.

LOWER HALF—First Round
Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, vs. Eleanor Goss, New Gardens.
Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Chestnut Hill, Mass., vs. Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Rye.
Grace Surber, New York, vs. Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles.
Mrs. William V. Hester Jr., Glen Cove, vs. Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita.
Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, vs. Mrs. Robert H. Morris, Cohasset, Mass.
Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., Stamford, Conn., vs. Jean A. Burritt, Toronto, Ont.
Mrs. Alida Beer Emden, Berlin, Germany, vs. Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, Forest Hills.
Ann Page, Wayne, Penna., vs. Marjorie Leeming, Vancouver, Can.
Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, Mass., vs. Mrs. Christian E. Muhl, New York.
Dorrance Thayer, Boston, vs. Margaret W. Anderson, Richmond, Va.

Second Round—First-Round Byes
Virginia Cross, Providence, vs. Norma Taubele, New York.
Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., vs. Alice I. Marble, San Francisco.
Alison Harrison, Philadelphia, vs. Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, England.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	60	49	.550
Chicago	58	48	.547
Boston	58	53	.523
Brooklyn	57	54	.514
Philadelphia	56	57	.496
St. Louis	53	56	.486
New York	50	56	.472
Cincinnati	48	67	.417

RESULTS AUG. 10
Pittsburgh 5, Boston 2.
Boston 3, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 11, Philadelphia 5 (11 innings).
Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn 10, Cincinnati 9 (13 innings).
Chicago at New York (postponed).

AT BOSTON
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	5	10	1
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	10	0

Batteries—Meine and Grace; Zachary, Frankhouse and Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Zachary. Umpires—Reardon and Moran. Time—1h. 40m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	x	3	4	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	9	1

Batteries—Brandt and Spohrer; French and Padden. Umpires—Moran and Reardon. Time—1h. 28m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

In'gs—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
St. Louis	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	16	0
Philadelphia	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14	1

Batteries—Lindsey, Stout and Mancuso; Rhem, Holley and Davis, Todd. Winning pitcher—Stout. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Klem and Pfirman. Time—2h. 53m.

AT BROOKLYN
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	x	6	10	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	3

Batteries—Mungo and Lopez; Lucas and Lombardi. Umpires—Stark, Magerkurth and Rigler. Time—1h. 43m.

Second Game

In'gs—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
Br'klyn	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	10	15	2
Cinc'ti	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	15	4

Batteries—Clark, Moore, Shaute, Quinn, Vance and Lopez; Kolp, Johnson and Ashy. Winning pitcher—Vance. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Magerkurth, Rigler and Stark. Time—3h. 10m.

CONEWAGO REPEATS

COBOURG, Ont., Aug. 11 (AP)—Conewago of Rochester, N. Y., holder of the Canada Cup, repeated at yesterday's Lake Yacht Racing Association regatta, leading home the eight-meter class for the Gooderman Cup by a margin of 8m. 15s. Second was the Royal Canadian Yacht Club sloop Quest. Conewago was the first to get away and held the lead for the trip. Thisbe, which was in fifth position earlier in the race, came up to third at the finish. Rochester's Cayuga, Freeman Cup holder, was fourth. Fifth and sixth place were Norseman and Vision of the R. C. Y. C. Shadow of the Rochester Club won in the R class by 1m. 16s., over Trojan of the Buffalo Canoe Club. Safara of the R. Y. C., was third, with Bobcat, of Buffalo, fourth.

ANDREWS MAKES GOLF RECORD

HICKORY, N. C., Aug. 11 (AP)—Clinton Andrews had a new golf record for someone to shoot at yesterday. Playing the Hickory Club course here he came to No. 6, with the cup 157 yards away. He decided to use his putter and whacked away at the ball. It fell into the cup without hitting the ground for a hole-in-one.

New York Y. C. Squadron Off the Connecticut Shore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 11—The New York Yacht Club squadron which arrived here on Wednesday afternoon on its eighty-second annual cruise, after a long run from Glen Cove in light airs, left on Thursday morning for New London on the second jaunt of the series, a racing run of 38 miles along the Connecticut shore.

The fleet, while somewhat smaller than those of previous years, nevertheless includes a number of interesting boats, notably Gerard B. Lambert's Vanitie, with Secretary Charles Francis Adams at the wheel, Frederick H. Prince's Weetamoe, sailed jointly by Harold S. Vanderbilt of Enterprise fame and Richard De B. Boardman of Boston; Frank C. Paine's rerigged class L sloop Shimna, built in 1910, as well as four 12-meters, two of them, Cantitoe and Mouette of British origin, several 10 meters and New York thirties and a dozen auxiliary sloops and schooners, sailing in a special class.

In the absence of Commodore Winthrop W. Aldrich and Vice-Commodore Junius S. Morgan Jr., the runs along the southern New England shore are being made under the direction of Rear Commodore William A. W. Stewart, who is flying his white pennant from the mainmast of Vincent Astor's Nourmahal.

The yachts started on Wednesday forenoon from the old club station at Glen Cove, and drifted more than half the distance down the Sound before they were favored by light westerly airs off the Norwalk Islands. Vanitie, which made a late start, gradually worked through the fleet, and was the first boat to reach the finish, coming in more than half an hour ahead of Weetamoe and easily saving her allowance of seven seconds a mile to the Prince yacht.

The yachts sailed on Wednesday for the Navy Challenge Cups, that for sloops going to Henry B. Plant's 12-meter Clytie, sailed by President Clifford D. Mallory of the North American Yacht Racing Union. The prize for schooners was not awarded, owing to the absence of any rating two-master.

Other class prizes were won by Robert W. Emmons' Ballymena in the 10 meters, S. C. Pirie's Oriole in the New York 30's, and G. W. Mixter's auxiliary schooner Teragram.

In the race to New London on Thursday the yachts sailed for the cups of the Alumni Association of the United States Navy. The summary:

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB CRUISE
(Glen Cove to Morris Cove, 39 Miles)

SCHOONERS, CLASS F

	El Time h. m. s.	Cor Time h. m. s.
Mary Rose, Harold Brooks D. N. F.		
SLOOPS, CLASS I AND J		
Vanitie, G. B. Lambert	4 35 08	5 00 53
Weetamoe, F. H. Prince	5 09 38	5 32 41
46-FOOT CLASS		
Shimna	5 48 13	5 40 50
12-METER CLASS		
Clytie, H. B. Plant	4 53 28	4 20 21
Mouette, H. Havemeyer	5 19 59	4 48 56
Cantitoe, B. S. Litchfield	5 28 32	5 00 04
Iris, W. A. W. Stewart	6 10 16	5 37 09
10-METER CLASS		
Ballymena	5 29 48	4 47 47
Revenge, Geo. Lauder	6 21 23	5 39 22
Astra, J. L. Stackpole	6 39 06	5 57 05
30-FOOT CLASS		
Oriole, S. C. Pierce	5 34 38	4 37 30
Amorita, F. W. Belknap	5 53 40	4 56 32
Phantom, W. Stewart Jr.	6 03 28	5 06 20
Interlude, Leroy Clark Jr.	7 01 00	6 03 52
EIGHT-METER CLASS		
Sunny, Johannes Schlott	6 06 15	4 52 49
CRUISING DIVISION		
Teragram, W. A. Mixter	5 02 58	4 35 09
Curlew, C. L. Andrews	4 59 57	4 44 48
Mistress, G. E. Roosevelt	5 07 50	4 49 10
Sky Lark	5 08 50	5 54 20
Viking, P. Lebouti llier	5 39 42	4 54 31
Halcyon	6 08 40	5 01 16
Pinta, J. B. Shethar	5 35 52	5 02 38
Volante, A. L. Loomis	5 38 13	5 10 10
Flytie, B. D. Barker	5 47 00	5 14 48
Dorade, J. A. Stephens	6 03 42	5 16 26
Yolu San	6 28 23	

CLOSE MATCHES FEATURE PLAY

Seven of Second-Round Contests Go to Extra Holes in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 11—With one exception the second-round matches in the Canadian amateur golf championship at the Lambton Club on Wednesday produced close and exciting matches, the exception being the contest between Bill Gunn of Wallingford, Penna., and Joe Bydolek of Buffalo, which ended on the twenty-seventh hole with the former the winner by 10 and 9 margin. Each of the other seven matches went at least 33 holes and Stanley Leonard of Vancouver, the British Columbia champion, advanced to the third round as a result of the longest battle of the day, defeating Phil Farley of Cedar Brook, former Ontario amateur champion, after two extra holes.

Of the eight who went to the third round, two are from the local Mississauga Club, Jack Cameron and W. Eckhardt, who triumphed over Ernie Innes of Islesmere, Montreal, and Fred Hoblitzel of Lambton, respectively, two are from the London Hunt Club, the defending champion, C. Ross Somerville and Jack Nash, two from the United States, Gunn and Francis Ryan of Detroit, and one each from Montreal and Vancouver, Gordon Taylor of Kanawaki and Leonard. Of this octette only three have progressed as far in previous tournaments, they being Somerville, Cameron and Ryan. This year is the first time that Eckhardt, Gunn and Leonard have qualified, while neither Nash nor Taylor has won two consecutive games in match play before.

The match that occasioned the greatest interest was that between the defending champion, Somerville, and Bobby Reith of Winnipeg, the Manitoba open and amateur title holder. The western youngster showed a great fighting spirit in giving the champion a great struggle that went 35 holes after being 3 down after as many holes had been played in the morning. Somerville was 1 up at the turn and the same distance in front after the morning round. Reith wiped out his deficit after six holes in the afternoon, but was trailing by two at the turn for home. The first four holes were halved but when Somerville caught the river with his second at the fourteenth, the lead was cut to one hole.

The fifteenth was halved and the match was almost decided on the long uphill sixteenth. Reith was a trifle longer off the tee, but Somerville came through with a great iron shot, twelve feet from the pin. Reith partially missed a spoon shot and took three to get on and then failed to drop his putt. Somerville was dead in three and won the hole to become dormie. On the seventeenth the Winnipegger made a great effort to duplicate his feat of the morning round, holing out from off green, but he failed. He left Somerville a partial stymie but the latter putted around it for the hole, a half and the match.

The biggest upset of the day was the elimination of Fred Hoblitzel, the Lambton veteran, by Bill Eckhardt of Mississauga. The former was three down after nine holes, but won the last three of the morning round to finish all square. Eckhardt won the eighth and ninth in the afternoon to make the turn for home 2 up and he won two of the next four to double his lead. He halved the fourteenth to become dormie and then ended the match by halving the fifteenth. While Hoblitzel was not in the same form as he had been in previous rounds the Mississauga player won because of his sensational recoveries and putts. Invariably when Hoblitzel was well inside of him on the second shots, or Eckhardt was in trouble, the Mississauga player played stiff to the pin or sank a long putt.

CANADIAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

C. Ross Somerville, London Hunt, defeated Bobby Reith, Assiniboine, Winnipeg, 2 and 1.
Francis W. Ryan, Oakland Hills, Birmingham, Mich., defeated T. Gordon McAthey, Montreal, 4 and 3.
Jack Cameron, Mississauga, Toronto, defeated E. A. Innes, Islesmere, Montreal, 2 and 1.
W. A. Eckhardt, Mississauga, Toronto, defeated Fred G. Hoblitzel, Lambton, Toronto, 4 and 3.
William Gunn, Wallingford, Pennsylvania, defeated Joe Bydolek, Buffalo, 10 and 9.
John B. Nash, London Hunt, defeated James Bell, Point Grey, Vancouver, 4 and 2.
Gordon B. Taylor, Kanawaki, Montreal, defeated Don D. Carrick, Scarboro, Toronto, 3 and 2.
Stanley Leonard, Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, defeated Phil Farley, Cedar Brook, Toronto, at thirty-eighth hole.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	76	56	.576
Hollywood	73	59	.553
Los Angeles	72	59	.550
San Francisco	70	59	.543
Seattle	63	68	.481
Sacramento	62	70	.470
Oakland	57	75	.432
Missions	52	79	.397

RESULTS AUG. 10.
San Francisco 7, Portland 4.
Oakland 7, Los Angeles 1.
Missions 6, Sacramento, 4.
Seattle 3, Hollywood 1.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	75	41	.647
Chattanooga	74	41	.643
Nashville	56	54	.509
Little Rock	56	59	.487
Birmingham	55	62	.470
New Orleans	51	65	.440
Knoxville	50	70	.417
Atlanta	45	70	.391

RESULTS AUG. 10
Nashville 9, Little Rock 8 (12 innings).
Nashville 2, Little Rock 2 (7 innings, tie).
Knoxville 11, New Orleans 10.
Chattanooga 7, Memphis 6.
Birmingham 7, Atlanta 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	76	44	.633
Buffalo	67	54	.554
Baltimore	66	55	.545
Montreal	63	54	.538
Rochester	64	58	.525
Albany	54	67	.446
Jersey City	54	72	.429
Toronto	40	80	.333

RESULTS AUG. 10
Toronto 11, Baltimore 9.
Newark 6, Montreal 2.
Buffalo 7, Jersey City 6.
Other games postponed.

BARLOW PUNTING CHAMPION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAIDENHEAD, Eng.—The 1932 professional punting championship of the Thames River was won here July 28 by F. Barlow of Laleham, who was competing in this race for the first time. There were five entrants for this year's race and the finalists were Barlow and Wilson Edwards who in an earlier heat had defeated his brother, Albert Edwards, the holder of the title. Barlow won by a length in 10m. 12s. after a hard race in torrential rain.

United States Has Two Yacht Titles

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Aug. 11 (AP)—The United States gave a new twist to Olympic sailboat history yesterday, carrying off major honors in yachting competition of the international games.

Never before has this country won a championship with its boats. Now it has two of the four titles at stake. Sweden has one of the other two, but cannot win the last—so the Americans get the heavy end of the honors.

The sensational sailor of Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, Gilbert Gray, brought the second title to the United States yesterday by placing third in a star boat race with his sloop Jupiter. This gave him enough points to win, although the seventh and last race is still to be sailed. Owen Churchill's Angelita already had won the eight-meter title, and Tore Holm took six-meter honors yesterday for Sweden.

Gunnar Asther of Sweden charged a foul against the first place finisher, Jean Herbulot of France, in yesterday's star boat race, and if this is allowed, Colin Ratsey of England, who finished second, will take first place and Gray, second, increasing the American's winning lead.

After three races yesterday in the monotype division, Jan Maas still held first place for Holland, having 77 points, Italy was second with 69, Spain third with 68, Canada fourth with 58 and Great Britain fifth with 56. The final two races, tenth and eleventh, will be sailed today.

Four races were to have been sailed yesterday, but the monotype skippers opposed the plan and not a one was on the line when the starting gun for the fourth race was fired.

They also refused to sail more than two miles in the third go, splitting this event in half. It turned out to be the most spectacular race of the day, however. The skippers were beset by a 15-mile blow. With sails bowled over almost to the water, it seemed, the Canadian entry won in the fast time of 31m. 38s. Maas finished second only 20 seconds later. Germany was less than a minute astern and in 16 seconds Austria came in fourth.

The judges had not ruled on Asther's protest. He charged that the Tramontane, rounding the marker to the windward of the Swedish star, illegally tacked when it had not enough headway to cross the Swedish sloop's bow, causing the latter to bump the Tramontane.

Although already victorious in the series, Holm sailed Bissbi to his sixth-straight victory yesterday over the six-meter Gallant, sailed by Ted Conant of the United States.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	75	35	.682
Philadelphia	66	44	.600
Cleveland	64	45	.587
Washington	61	49	.555
Detroit	57	49	.538
St. Louis	48	60	.444
Chicago	36	69	.343
Boston	26	82	.241

RESULTS AUG. 10

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	7	17	0
St. Louis	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	10	1

Batteries—Pennock, Allen and Dickey; Blaeholder, Hadley and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Allen. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Hildebrand, Van Grafian and Moriarty. Time—2h. 30m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	6	12	2
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	9	0

Batteries—Walberg and Cochrane; Gregory, Faber and Berry. Losing pitcher—Gregory. Umpires—Ormsby, McGowan and Dinneen. Time—1h. 46m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	x	6	10	0
Boston	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0

Batteries — Bridges and Hayworth; Rhodes, Welland and Connolly. Losing pitcher—Rhodes. Umpires—Guthrie and Geisel. Time—2h. 9m.

SARAZEN'S CHANCES SLIM

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Because he chose to be "one of the boys," Gene Sarazen's chances of scoring a grand slam in golf are very, very slim. After winning the British and United States open titles, Sarazen was offered the opportunity of competing in the Professional Golf Association's tournament at St. Paul, Aug. 20-Sept. 3, without playing in the qualifying rounds. He refused, saying he wanted to take his chance just like the other players. Yesterday 14 metropolitan pros qualified and Sarazen was not one of the group. He finished in a seven-way tie for the last three places, but lost out on the first extra hole when a par 4 was not good enough to beat a trio of birdie 3's. Sarazen, Leo H. Diegel, former P. G. A. champion, and two others, played two more holes with the hopes that one of the qualifiers will withdraw, leaving another position open. Sarazen won. There is a chance that Charles Lacey, assistant pro to Sarazen's chances of scoring a grand slam in the place open for the little Italian.

FALCONS NOT SOLD

DETROIT, Aug. 11 (AP)—The receivers of Olympia Arena, owner of the Detroit Falcons National Hockey League franchise, denied today that the team has been sold. Commenting on reports in Toronto that Tom Shaughnessy and James Norris of Chicago had bought the Falcons, A. B. Pleiderer, representing the Union Guardian Trust Company, receiver in foreclosure, said that such a sale at this time would be impossible. "The receiver has no right to sell any of the property during the period of foreclosure," he said. "This period will run into next June, and the property will be operated by the receiver next season."

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	69	48	.590
Columbus	69	52	.570
Indianapolis	68	52	.567
Kansas City	61	56	.521
Toledo	60	61	.496
Milwaukee	57	61	.483
Louisville	47	70	.402
St. Paul	43	74	.368

RESULTS AUG. 10.
Toledo 3, Milwaukee 2.
Milwaukee 5, Toledo 3.
Kansas City 11, Columbus 2.
Minneapolis 7, Louisville 6.
Indianapolis 3, St. Paul 0.

CARL THOMPSON LEADS

PORTAGEVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 11 (AP)—Carl Thompson of Canandaigua, a former state archery champion, scored 559 points yesterday to take the lead in the York round of the state archery tournament. Frank Horack of North Tonawanda, the present champion, was second with 486. In the women's national round Flora Donahue of Buffalo, the state collegiate champion, was in first place with a score of 288. Another Buffalo woman, Mrs. Marion Graeber, was second with 260, and Mrs. Jane Marshall of Scarsdale, third with 219.

BRAVES BUY OUTFIELDER

The Boston Braves have purchased R. C. Holland, an outfielder, from the Seattle club of the Pacific Coast League. He is a right-handed batter and thrower, stands 5ft. 10in. in height and weighs about 175 pounds. In 121 games with Seattle this season he hit .341. The Braves management announces that he will report at once.

COTTON MARKET HIGHER

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Cotton rose approximately $1.50 a bale today on a broadening demand stimulated by unfavorable crop advices and the strength of stocks. December sold up to 7.44 or 29 points above yesterday's close and 6 points above Monday's best price, but increased realizing was encountered at this figure and the mid-afternoon market showed reactions of 10 or 12 points from the best.

ENGLISHMEN MOVE AHEAD

Gallop Through Two Rounds of Tennis Before Rain Halts Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 11—The British invaders monopolized most of the play in the eastern grass court tennis championships, at the Westchester Country Club yesterday, as the men galloped through two rounds each before rain halted play for the day, while the women won their way in impressive style to the semifinals of their section of the singles, in the morning.

Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, the leading British star, though just off the boat, went through two rounds, though Ernest H. Kuhn, his second opponent, took the initial set of their match, before Austin settled down to play his real game. Frederick J. Perry, second of the team, had an easier task, defeating F. Morgan Palmer, well known in squash play, 6—0, 8—1, and George Preston, 6—1, 6—1. Edward R. Avory, the newest of the visitors, had the hardest task, dropping a set to the Brazilian, Umberto Costa, in his first match, and being carried to extra games in the second set of his match with Huntington Hartford, while John S. Olliff also dropped a set, when Walter Martin, of the Canadian Davis Cup team, played a seesaw match with him, the score for Olliff being 6—2, 0—6, 6—2.

Eugene H. McCauliffe of Yonkers, led the way into the quarterfinals of the men's singles, when he defeated Edward Jacobs, the Baltimore, (Md.) left hander, in a closely fought battle, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3, just before the storm broke. The balance of the third-round matches will be played today, with the doubles for both men and women the other chief attractions. The Englishmen will have real struggles on their hands, with Bryan M. Grant Jr., against Olliff, Jack P. Tidball opposing Austin, Gregory S. Mangin likely to eliminate Avory, while Wilbur F. Coen Jr., and Frederick J. Perry, are likely to furnish much fine tennis in their match. The summary:

EASTERN GRASS COURT MEN'S SINGLES
First Round

John S. Olliff, England, defeated Clyde Adams, Austin, Texas, 6—2, 6—3.
Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, England, defeated Frank J. Welton, Hartsdale, N. Y., 6—1, 6—0.
Edward R. Avory, Stowe, Eng., defeated Umberto Costa, Brazil, 6—3, 7—9, 6—1.
Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated F. Morgan Palmer, Rye, N. Y., 6—0, 6—1.

Second Round

Olliff defeated Walter Martin, Toronto, 6—2, 0—6, 6—0.
Austin defeated Ernest H. Kuhn, New York, 8—10, 6—2, 6—3.
Avory defeated Huntington Hartford, New York, 6—1, 7—5.
Perry defeated George R. Preston, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Third Round

Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, Md., 5—7, 6—3, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Fourth Round

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—2.
Mrs. John B. Pittman, London, Eng., defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6—0, 3—6, 6—4.
Mrs. Frederick McBride, New York, defeated Mrs. William V. Hester Jr., Glen Cove, L. I., 6—1, 6—4.
Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Suffolk, Eng., defeated Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., Stamford, Conn., 6—4, 6—3.

Close Finishes Mark Events in Olympics

(Continued from Page 1)

7m. 6.8s. time registered by the Italian quartet.

The first heat for the double sculls was won by Canada in 7m. 25s., Italy placing second, three lengths behind, with Brazil third. The United States team, composed of Kenneth Myers and W. E. Garrett-Gilmore, won the second heat in the better time of 7m. 14.6s., with Germany second.

The 400-meter freestyle swim was won by Clarence L. Crabbe, University of California student, for an Olympic record of 4m. 48.4s., mainly because he had to unleash a terrific sprint during the last 50 meters to overtake Jean Taris, France. Crabbe's margin of victory would have to be measured fn inches, for to the eye it looked as though Crabbe and Taris reached the finish wall simultaneously. Taris was timed just one-tenth second behind the American. Tsutomu Oyokota, Japan, was third, and he was closely followed by his compatriot, Takashi Yokoyama, who had been one of the favorites to win. Another Japanese, Noboru Sugimoto, was fifth, while Andrew M. Charlton, Australia, placed sixth. All six men bettered the former Olympic mark of 5m. 1.6s. Charlton swam the distance in 4m. 58.6s.

Crabbe Loses Sprint

At the 300-meter mark Taris was 10 feet ahead of Crabbe, and it was generally considered that this unorthodox straight-arm style of swimming was going to take the Olympic title to France. Suddenly Crabbe increased his pace, and had cut down Taris' lead somewhat; but the American waited until the last 50 meters to uncork his real sprint, and he flew threw the water down the homestretch with arms and legs churning the water into white foam.

Georgia Coleman, a native daughter of California, kept the springboard diving championship of the world in her home state, when her dives earned 87.52 points, sufficient for first place. Two other Americans trailed her, 14-year old Katherine Rawls of Florida, winning second honors with 82.52 and Jane Fauntz, Chicago, third with 82.12 points. Olga Jordan, Germany, fourth, Doris Ogilvie, Canada, fifth, and Madalene Epply, Austria, sixth.

Miss Coleman was given 18.48 points for a 1½ gainer, the highest marking given in the competition. Miss Coleman's approach, execution, and entry were excellent, and she clearly exhibited the margin of superiority she held over her opponents.

Four heats were held in the 100-meter backstroke for men, and in the first Masoji Kiyokawa, Japan, approached the world and Olympic record of 1m. 8.2s., when he won the race in 1m. 8.9s. He was not pressed, Robert Kerber, United States, taking 1m. 13s., to win second place. Robert Halloran, Canada, was third. The other three heats went to Robert D. Zehr, United States; Toshio Irie, Japan, and William Karlsen, Norway.

United States Sweeps Rope-Climb

A feature of yesterday's gymnastic competition was the clean sweep made by the United States entrants in the rope-climb. Raymon H. Bass won the event in the Olympic record time of 6.7s., followed by W. G. Galbraith, in 6.8s., and Thomas F. Connelly, in 7s.

Rowland Wolfe, United States, won the tumbling championship with a score of 56.7 points. Edward Cross, U. S., was second with 56, and William Herman, U. S., third, with 55.1 points; Stephen Pelle, Hungary, fourth, with 46.2 points. Savino Guglielmetti, Italy, and Heikki Savolainen, Finland, tied for first place in the parallel bars; while Pelle, Hungary, and Mario Lertora, Italy, tied for the championship on the rings with 56.7 points to the credit of each.

In

CONNECTICUT

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Every piece is made UP to a standard, not down to a price.
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Prices have reached a point lower than at any time in years.

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CONNECTICUT

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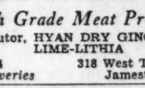

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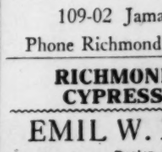

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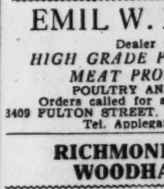

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Great Crested Flycatcher

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JOHN BURROUGHS calls the great crested flycatcher his "wild Irishman of the flycatchers." Ordinarily this king of the treetops can be heard long before it can be seen, screaming with an alarming, piercing cry which sounds like a scolding "What!"

More mischievous than most birds, this one seems to delight in scaring the unwary members of the feathered tribe or its enemies. One of its infallible tricks is to place a snakeskin in the nest when it builds. In New England the black snake is the one most often used, the discarded skin being woven into a mass of feathers, grass, weeds, and sphagnum moss, placed in a hollow tree, woodpecker's hole, or bird box.

The eggs, four in number, appear artificially decorated as though someone had dipped a pen in purple ink and then scribbled on them.

While the mother bird is on the nest the male perches on a near-by twig, challenging all other birds that come near. It is generally dusky gray and olive, with a noticeable crest, white bib, and yellow beneath the wings.

The writer observed one recently at Chestnut Hill. It was a hot day and insects of all kinds gave our "wild-haired Irishman" a chance to pick his menu. Beetles, horseflies and stinkbugs interested him most, and as he left his post he performed all sorts of curious evolutions which would be almost impossible for any other bird. A loud snap of the bill, followed by a few softer ones, indicated a captured meal.

Insects do not make up the entire diet, though, for all sorts of wild fruit are welcome, mulberries, chokecherries, wild grapes, sassafras, dogwood, elderberries, or huckleberries. By the middle of September the whole family will move south, their range extending from Mexico and Central America northward to southern Canada.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The production of 307,845 bicycles in the United States last year was 20 per cent over 20 years ago—proving that the "bike" is still holding its own.

Brevities

Saturday Evening Post: A radio announcer is a good thing, at that. He keeps you informed of the latest name of the tune that the orchestra is playing.

Arkansas Gazette: Scientist says it is the lower part of the face, not the eyes, that gives away one's thoughts. Especially when one opens the lower part of the face.

In Lighter Vein

Real Efficiency

The police had photographed the convict in six positions and sent the pictures throughout the country, asking the authorities to apprehend him. Promptly came the reply from the marshal of Hicksville Corners which read as follows:

"Received the pictures of criminals. Have captured five of them and am on the trail of the sixth."—*American Girl.*

Education Neglected

"Dad, what is a polyglot?"

"My boy, your father had to leave school and go to work long before he ever got as far as geometry."

Another Howler

Schoolboy's essay: "The defendant's lawyer made a motion for a change of menu."—*Boston Transcript.*

—London Opinion

P. C.: "'ere! What's this?"
Stranger: "Well, I'm camping with a party over in the meadow by the river, but I never go to sleep without reading in bed for a while."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE man who confers a Kindness should be silent concerning it; he who receives it should proclaim it.—SENECA.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A. m. and p. m. (Miss M. L. K.)—Abbreviations for "morning" and "afternoon" are for convenience in routine written notices, time-tables, or colloquial conversation. Good taste is not shown in a formal public announcement such as: "The Sunday services of this church are held at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m." Better say: ". . . at 11 o'clock in the morning and at 7:30 in the evening." The repetition of "o'clock" is unnecessary.

Crownedst ("Second Reader")—Preferably *kroun'-edst* (*ou* as in *out*, *e* as in *get*).

Madest ("Second Reader")—Preferably *mayd'-est* (*a* as in *ace*, *e* as in *get*).

The following rule may be of service to readers. It is based on experience in this department and has received the blessing of the publishers of Webster's:

The addition of *-st* to a monosyllabic verb ending in a vowel (to form the second person, singular, of the so-called solemn or ancient style) gives rise to a second syllable: *give, giv'-est; take, tak'-est; make, mak'-est; love, lov'-est; see, se'est*, etc. But *can, canst; would, wouldst; should, shouldst*, etc. (For the purpose of providing another syllable, poets have felt free to write the last two on occasion as *wouldest, shouldest*—two syllables.)

The point may be raised that *loved, crowned*, etc., are monosyllables, but that they acquire a second syllable when *-st* is added. Our general rule is that a monosyllabic verb in the past tense formed with *-ed*, becomes two syllables with the addition of *-st*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

High Finance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Warren, Ohio

FOLLOWING his graduation from high school, a boy went to New York and signed on a South American boat. Upon his return, wishing to conserve his slender savings, he hid them upon his person, and started to walk back to his Ohio home.

Between Newark and New Brunswick, N. J., alighting from a car which was turning off the Lincoln Highway, he stood attempting to get his bearings when a second hiker approached. The man, a World War veteran, was conspicuous for his extreme cleanliness, despite the shabbiness of his clothing.

The two chatted for a while, and then the man resumed his journey. He returned, however, to ask: "By the way, have you any money?"

The boy, fearful of losing his hard-earned savings, replied, "Well, not much."

At this, the man drew out the contents of his pocket—two quarters—and offered the abashed young man one of them.

Struck with shame, the lad refused, saying, "I have more than that, myself."

The man replied cheerfully, "I'm glad!" and was once more upon his way.

Out of a multitude of colorful experiences, this one act of unselfed love became the most impressive in the mind of the young man—the one he would never forget. "For I was an hungred, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in" (Matt. 25:35).

For the Scrapbook

Flag Makers

WHILE Franklin K. Lane was United States Secretary of the Interior, he put the following beautiful words into the American flag:

"I am not the flag; not at all. I am but its shadow.

"I am whatever you make me, nothing more.

"I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become.

"I live a changing life, a life of moods and passions, of heartbreaks and tired muscles.

"Sometimes I am strong with pride, when men do honest work, fitting the rails together truly.

"Sometimes I droop, for then purpose has gone from me, and cynically I play the coward.

"But always I am all that you hope to be and have the courage to try for.

"I am the day's work of the weakest men and the largest dream of the most daring.

"I am the Constitution and the courts, statutes and statute-makers, soldier and dreadnought, drayman and street sweep, cook, counselor and clerk.

"I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why.

"I am no more than you believe me to be and I am all that you believe I can be.

"I am what you make me, nothing more.

"I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself, the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes this nation.

"My stars and my stripes are your dream and your labors. They are bright with cheer because you have made them so out of your hearts; for you are the makers of the flag, and it is well that you glory in the making.

"Betsy Ross made the first flag out of tangible material. But she did not complete the job. Day by day we contribute to its making by the kind of lives we live, the aspirations we have, and the courage we have to put our highest impulses into action.

"Yes, we are flag makers, one and all.

"May we be worthy of the high privilege and may we live up to the responsibility it entails."

What They Say

Do This!

"If for any reason you found yourself under the necessity of making good in a new job, would you exert yourself more than you are now exerting yourself to hold the job you have? I have heard men talk about the wonderful things they would do, were they in so-and-so's shoes; they would vigorously apply brilliant ideas and achieve unheard-of results. But these same fellows were not doing much sweating to hold their own jobs; they were, rather, jogging along routinely, taking life easy, apparently never asking themselves whether they were making the utmost of their opportunities. Picture yourself as just having been picked for your present job and as being faced with the problem of making good!"—*B. C. Forbes.*

Armor

"Resolve to keep happy, and your joy and you shall form an invincible host against difficulty." — *Helen Keller.*

Genius

"The genius is the supremely normal individual, with full use of natural powers. Those who are not geniuses are abnormal." — *Archibald Henderson.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

"Nothing doing!" I wiggled my tail and said to the Boss today when he asked me to go down the slide alone—
But I started swimming the moment I hit the water—
And I was trying to figure out how I could climb down when my paws slipped and away I went—
And aside from getting a little water in my nose and ears everything was all right—
And the Boss was so pleased with the way I did the trick that I may want to do it again sometime—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Education or Slavery

"THE education of the young is for us a question of life and death," said Trotzky. But it is not so for every state, and not only Russia? The Russian educationist starts with one immense advantage over the teachers of other countries—he knows exactly what he intends to teach. It is his first and supreme task to teach every little member of the Soviet state to be a devoted servant of that state, a follower of Lenine, well versed in the doctrines and precepts of Communism. But where else is there a single educational purpose so clearly recognized?

Older civilizations like that of England find themselves in possession of systems of education poised between ancient traditions and modern needs. Young civilizations like that of America are confronted with a host of interesting but conflicting experiments. A country such as Turkey, under Kemal Pasha, is endeavoring to impress Western positivist doctrines on school children who have been nurtured on the teachings of Muhammad. What are the schools aiming at, in England, in America, in Turkey, in Germany, in Japan? Are they aiming in each case, as Russia is, at producing a single type of citizen, or a multitude of types fitted for many vocations, or is there perhaps no definite goal at all?

In England there is an institution known as the public school, to which young members of the well-to-do classes are sent; and there are many other secondary schools which endeavor to copy some at least of the characteristics of the public school. The curricula of studies may be far removed from those of the older institution, but at least the cult of sport has spread from a few to all. Mr. Herwald Ramsbotham, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, has been warning a conference of teachers that the "cult" may become a "cant"; that the doctrine of a "sound mind in a sound body" is always in danger of deteriorating into "the mind of a prig in the body of a barbarian."

One can see for the purposes of a dictator the value of national habits which keep young men and women happily occupied, no matter what misfortune may be brewing. French generals, experiencing mutinies among their troops during the war, regretted that their soldiers had not learned to put aside care in leisure moments, as the English had, by playing football; and since then there has been intensive action on the part of French educationists to foster a love of football and other games among the masses.

These games are excellent. But they are not a substitute for intellectual training. They do not equip the human mind to resist or rightly appreciate the influences which are brought to bear on it every day, year in and year out, by the press, the film, the radio, the poster. Those who control these mighty influences are ceaseless in their attentions; they direct and manipulate public opinion by suggestion, flattery and subtle persuasion. Those who are not trained to assess at their true value the ideas thus directed at them fall an easy prey to propaganda. They are in danger of acquiring what Mr. Wyndham Lewis calls a "slave-consciousness," democracy becoming a printer's fraud and delusion.

True education is the surest protection. Lacking genuine education, democracy may become a trap for a worse dictatorship than that of Russia—worse, because utterly capricious and irresponsible.

When Straws Cross

AMERICAN political analysts occupied with the wet and dry question have tried to deduce various signs and portents from the primary elections which have taken place in some states and in which, in a few instances, prohibition has been more or less an issue.

Of some interest would be any official ballot that might give a clear indication of the reliability or unreliability of the Literary Digest straw vote of last spring. When Senator Cameron Morrison, a dry, lost to Mr. Robert R. Reynolds, a repealist, in North Carolina—one of the two states recorded as dry in the Digest poll—there was much beating of wet tom-toms. The nation was assumed to be even wetter than the wet poll showed.

But when Kansas—the other state where prohibitionists led barely by a nose in the Digest count—came to hold its primary election, the nominations for every major office of both political tickets were won by drys, and the three repealist candidates were left far in the rear. Kansas was evidently several times drier than it had been given credit for being.

Those conversant with the situations in the two states at close range recognize that neither result is a direct verdict on prohibition. The North Carolina senatorial challenger played upon other issues as well, appealing to political and economic discontent with things as they are, and profiting from internal party considerations. In Kansas the dominant political figures were dry; the organizations were dry; the voters were intent on the business of government; the question of thirst simply never grew above the level of a third-rate side issue.

Similarly conflicting results appear in other sectors. Maine and Missouri were among states classed in the Literary Digest poll as two-to-one wet. And much was made of the victory of Col. Bennett C. Clark, wettest of three candidates for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator in Missouri. But this was only the vote of one party. In Maine, supposedly equally wet, the majority party gave pluralities to the two drys in the only congressional races where liquor policy was in issue.

Finally the Texas primary with its referendum directly on the question of resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment was hailed as a test on prohibition. But here again the result was inconclusive, for dry organizations had urged their followers to take no part. Thus while 322,000 voted for resubmission and 130,000 against, there were more than 400,000 who marked ballots for candidates but withheld their vote on this question. The resubmission vote, moreover, was only about one-fourth of the number of eligible primary voters.

In this last feature appears some parallel to the Literary Digest poll—the fact that the silent vote was the biggest item in the count. This may be a dry vote, or it may be anybody's vote. It behooves drys to see that their votes have voices when need be. But for the present it seems hardly proved that there is sufficiently widespread popular demand to dictate resubmission.

Sécurité—and *Sicherheit*

SOMETIMES apparent coincidence throws contrasting items in the day's news into most illuminating juxtaposition. This time Verdun stands shoulder to shoulder (on a newspaper's page) with Berlin. Both reports deal with "security," a word hitherto almost monopolized by the French Foreign Office. The item from Verdun relates that at the dedication of a monument to French soldiers sacrificed in the World War, President Lebrun declared:

> France wishes peace. But let no one ask her to abandon her concern for *security* as long as the spirit of peace does not reign everywhere and as long as the world has not established the foundations of a general security which all nations, large and small, will find an assured refuge.

The tragic background of Verdun which cost France 400,000 men lends emotional force to the logic of this statement. But what is security? The whole history of armaments has demonstrated that what one nation sees as "security" its neighbor sees as insecurity for itself. In the present instance the other side of the Verdun security picture is strikingly presented in the item from Berlin.

There Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Minister of Defense, pointed out that the French military budget is four times as large as Germany's and declared:

> Either the disarmament provision of the Treaty of Versailles must be applied to all the powers or the right to rebuild her system of defense and make it equal to the needs of national *security* must be conceded to Germany.

Thus Germany proves herself an apt pupil. She has adopted the French thesis. Suddenly it is discovered that not only is there *sécurité*, there is likewise *Sicherheit*. And every other nation can translate security into its own terms. But none, even by its own estimate of necessary arms, would achieve security. Germany may interpret *Sicherheit* as an equality with French armaments and insist that the Council of the League of Nations remove the restrictions placed upon her at Versailles. And should Germany build up to the present French strength France would have to increase her military power four times to retain her relative position. Thus the attempt to obtain security by arms leads to rival attempts which destroy security.

It is not in a piling up of weapons that security lies; it is in a wise and gradual discarding of the burden now borne. Probably the most secure nations in Europe today are those having the smallest armaments. And certainly a roughly uniform reduction all around, while somewhat difficult to arrange, as the disarmament conference found, would maintain relative security and increase the absolute security of every nation.

Misplaced Indignation

IT IS rather difficult to understand the ire that has been fomented in Japan over the restatement of the Kellogg pact which the American Secretary of State made on Monday. The Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman, whose freedom of comment has been one of the salient features of the Manchurian trouble since it started, has apparently led the way. The Japanese newspapers quote him as "voicing indignation" over the "Manchurian references," in connection with which, it is suggested, Tokyo may make "suitable representations" to Washington.

Such tactics as are suggested would be extremely ill advised. In his "Manchurian references," Mr. Stimson did not make any fresh contribution, contenting himself with a résumé of the correspondence with China and Japan, particularly as bearing on the Stimson Doctrine. Indeed, the Secretary of State's letter to Senator Borah last spring was a much stronger and more specific characterization of Japan as an aggressor. Under these circumstances, the Japanese protest at this time has something of the appearance of being made for effect.

In his Monday's speech, Mr. Stimson had apparently two audiences in view, neither of which was Japan. First, he was intent on proving to American critics of the Stimson Doctrine, such as President A. Lawrence Lowell, that the Kellogg pact is a treaty, the violation of which by any party confers rights upon the rest. In this respect the speech might be considered as an exegesis of the Stimson Doctrine.

The other audience was clearly Europe. According to opinions expressed in Europe, his indorsement even of informal as against formal consultation has been well received, though the declaration, it should be noted carefully, binds only the Hoover Administration. It was on these two points, and not on Manchuria, that the Secretary of State put his emphasis.

It had been freely anticipated that the Secretary might render his opinion on the status of the new state of Manchukuo from the standpoint of the Stimson Doctrine. Is Manchukuo the work of Japanese aggression and as such banned from recognition? The Secretary left the question open for future determination. Since the Stimson Doctrine has now become the corner stone of world diplomacy, the answer to this and other questions associated with the application of the doctrine will no doubt be the work of the world in concert, so that the responsibility will not fall upon any one power. Mr. Stimson abstained from taking that responsibility for the United States. That abstention rather than his passing reference to Manchuria might better be the center of Japanese attention.

Sports or Sportsmanship?

AS THE Olympic Games draw to a close, attention is called to the remarkable amount of record breaking they have witnessed. Particularly in the track and field events is this noticed. Swimming and the women's contests naturally show many new marks because they are comparatively new competitions. But even in events which have been in world-wide competition for thirty-five years the winner who did not also knock down at least an Olympic record at Los Angeles was considered almost a failure.

Out of twenty-three track and field events for men, twenty new Olympic records were set and eleven world's records equaled or exceeded. The visitors seemed to adopt a familiar western habit of refusing to admit that what is is good enough. Probably some credit must go to the almost ideal conditions California provided. But the largest factor, of course, is the increasing amount of preliminary competition which found its final outlet at Los Angeles.

The spread of sports, not only into nations but into strata of society which hardly knew them a few years ago, has produced a vast reservoir of athletic talent from which the Olympic Games draw only the quintessence of ability. The number actually in competition at Los Angeles was less than at some earlier Olympiads, but they were only the representatives of an increasing host of athletes whose competitions are every year better organized.

Some lovers of sports for their own sake see a danger in this trend toward organization. They believe it tends to make spectacles of sports and hence to commercialization. They blame it for excessive specialization and excessive emphasis on winning, and say it threatens the genuine amateur ideal. There is value in this warning. Record breaking can be overstressed. It is but a symbol of physical excellence. And the underlying purpose of the Olympic Games is to promote sports as an agency for inculcating those mental excellences comprised in good sportsmanship.

But other lovers of athletics believe that sports tend in the main to carry sportsmanship with them, and those who have watched the games at Los Angeles probably would agree.

Birds and Peter Pan

A RECENT news item from London strikes a very pleasant note. Increasing numbers of wild birds are nesting in the sanctuaries provided them. And where are these sanctuaries? Right in the heart of that marvelously many-sided metropolis.

The parks of London have always been the happy haunt of birds usually met only in the country. Since the time when Charles I did one of those nice things which he sometimes did, Cromwellian historians notwithstanding, and opened the gates of the royal hunting domain of Hyde Park to his subjects, many of its rambling copses have purposely been left in their natural uncultivated state in order to provide shelter for feathered populations.

Every visitor to London, of course, knows Hyde Park. Fewer take time to make acquaintance with Regent's Park. But if Hyde Park has its Serpentine and sanctuary for heron and innumerable wild fowl, Regent's Park boasts its famous chestnut-bordered Broad Walk and, beyond, well-guarded nesting places where wild pigeon may safely bill and coo.

Of all the royal parks of London, however, Kensington Gardens is, perhaps, best beloved by Londoner and visitor alike. Young mariners in embryo proudly launch their tiny craft on the Round Pond—which isn't round at all—while small sisters shriek when untoward gusts capsize them. No other spot on earth is so preëminently the domain of children. Mere adults are tolerated in those happy precincts, but all children know that the "Gardens" belong to them in perpetuity, "deeded" to them by Sir James M. Barrie, who himself has always refused to grow up.

And when the soft twilight gently mantles Kensington Gardens in its mysterious folds, all the wild birds gather to chant a bedtime song to Peter Pan, symbol of never-ending childhood that finds its joyous, laughing sanctuary as it plays hide-and-seek among the silent, understanding trees.

Editorial Notes

With extravagant use of public funds allegedly so prevalent, it is refreshing to hear of an official in charge of naval petroleum reserves in California who returned $68,000 out of a $70,000 appropriation, thereby winning a letter of commendation from Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, for his resourcefulness.

Stop! Ponder for just a second—$400 was the cost of running the United States Government during that second, or $24,000 a minute—over four times as much as the cost amounted to in 1913. Many will need only another second to decide it is about time this amount was materially reduced.

A Sierra Madre (Calif.) resident has succeeded in raising in his garden a 15-foot sunflower and it is believed that the fair-minded Kansan will concede that it soon will be large enough for transplanting.

That headmaster of an English school who proposes to take some of the students up in an airplane for the study of geography possibly thinks it will be a great incentive for them to keep up in their studies.

A slogan published recently in the McKinney (Texas) Examiner, while applicable to the Lone Star State, might well fit any state, or nation:

"What Texas Makes, Makes Texas."

And now that he really is doing it, the reporters have stopped writing items in the country newspapers to the effect that "John Jones made a flying trip to Bigtown."

A City of Laughter

IN SPITE of the libelous description, "dear dirty Dublin," there are few cities today so spotlessly clean as the capital of the Irish Free State. Many fine old Georgian houses of the suburbs stand with a bearing of dignity in complete high-walled seclusion, others at distinctly proper distances from the public thoroughfares, neatly trimmed hedges or wrought-iron railings serving as boundaries to the latter, while still affording the passer-by full enjoyment of their flower-laden gardens. The city itself has all the earmarks of graciousness and culture. The Georgian spirit is reflected everywhere in its architecture and in the suave manners of its populace. Dublin people are comfortable as an old shoe; complete strangers feel this delightful ease in their midst.

One of the greatest charms is their soft speaking voices. Clear, grammatical English flows with unlabored effort. Conversation is seldom morose or too serious. Talk is a brilliant mixture of wit, satire and philosophy flying from one subject to another with devastating speed. Conventionalities are unobserved. Nothing matters but the sparkle of laughter and joy. Herein lies Dublin's wealth. It is significant that a city which despises sensational headlines is completely devoid of bread lines.

* * *

No one could ever be lonely in Dublin. "Céad-mile-fáilte," "a hundred thousand welcomes," is universally extended. Giving "hooleys" (or as the Americans say, "throwing parties") is a matter of less premeditation than lacing a shoe. Entertaining is a natural gift with the Irish and it never rusts for lack of use.

The majority of modern cities have yielded willingly to the reign of motor transportation. Not so Dublin. Nevertheless, in spite of the extraordinary conglomeration of horse-drawn, mechanical, and man-driven vehicles, it presents a miracle of good-humored patience. Dublin humor is the heritage of all classes. Slow-wending horse-drawn carts and trucks still hold their own. The jaunting car, owned and driven by that unique personage who rejoices in the name of "the Jarvey," equipped in battered bowler hat, a quick eye for tourists, and a liberal supply of the proverbial "blarney," disdainfully saunters past his snobbish rival, the taxi. But strangest of all is the dominance of bicycles. During the midday lunch hour and toward evening swarms of pedal cyclists crowd the streets. It is the popular conveyance of the work-a-day Dubliner. So apt are many of the younger devotees of this art that one might easily mistake them for vaudeville artists. These irrepressible individuals curve in fantastic figures in front of dignified limousines, performing semi-robot feats of a self-guiding bicycle while exchanging a parcel from one hand to the other, or pocketing a handkerchief.

The city is greatly favored by its happy geographical situation. It is of moderate size and has for background the lovely Wicklow Hills. The Irish Sea borders it on the opposite side, supplying beautiful harbors and seaside resorts for miles north and south. It is apt to say that Dublin is next door to the country. Less than one hour's drive from the city can be found woodlands, bogs and mountains, among which one may feel himself removed hundreds of miles from crowded streets. Not that the street crowds of the southern Irish capital ever emulate the rush and bustle of other cities. No, indeed. Cheerful ease and good temper are the paving stones on which Dublin is laid.

A Dubliner enjoys the reputation of being a very intelligent critic of music, and another example of his patience and charity is evidenced in his toleration of the street musician. Judging them numerically, it must be a very lucrative profession. Cosmopolitan itinerants abound; Italian organ grinders, with their red-coated monkeys, lusty German cornet players, native sleepy-looking violinists and indifferent vocalists of every conceivable character. It is often a question whether the remuneration received for their efforts is a matter of appreciation or a polite bribe to move on. One dignified "lady of the house" refused to reimburse an entertainer who knocked at her door six days successively, only to receive the quick reply, "Well, lady, I can give you a season ticket for five shillings." The star turn of the streets is the mixed duet. A shrill female voice supplies the high notes to a lengthy ballad sung by a pseudo-baritone bard. Theater queues receive an entertainment for which contributions are voluntary. Little ragged urchins yell parodies on popular songs and a young woman vocalizes on the charms of "Mick McGilligan's daughter Mary Ann." Even within the theater the audience is sometimes coerced to an entr' acte rendition of an operatic aria contributed by a budding McCormack from somewhere near the roof of the building. But it is all good fun, everyone enjoys it and there are no hurt feelings.

* * *

The Abbey is Ireland's national theater. The intelligentsia of the country are its patrons. The plays of Lady Gregory, Lord Dunsany, William Butler Yeats, Synge, O'Casey, Lennox Robinson and many others have had their premières there. It would be difficult to find a more finished group of artists anywhere. Irish life in every phase of tragedy, humor and whimsicality is depicted with startling reality. Slum life, peasant and land gentry problems afford endless themes to a wealth of imaginative dramatists.

Public parks are numerous and outstandingly lovely. Much artistry is displayed in their floral arrangements. Nowhere on earth do flowers seem more bountifully responsive to care and attention. The Irish gardener's love for flowers is as natural as his love for children.

One strange paradox of modern Dublin is the dullness of the Free State House of Parliament, known as "Dail Eireann." Every vestige of the witty "Irish Party which once entertained the English House of Commons" has disappeared, for some unaccountable reason. The sparkling eloquence of the Healys, Dillons and O'Briens of fifteen years ago has given place to the drab, formal seriousness of the Cosgraves and de Valeras. The only hopes of amusing contradictions are when a speaker contradicts himself. Perhaps the latest governmental reshuffle may yet revive the fun-poking politician.

Dublin bids fair to enjoy a prosperous future. Her hardy attitude and inherent cheerfulness have served her well in times of chaos. What better assets could be employed in the shaping of her destiny?

N. F.

Notes From Rome

In Honor Of An Emperor

AN EXHIBITION illustrating existence in Rome in all its various aspects during the golden age, which is to be held in the Italian capital between Sept. 23, 1937, and Sept. 23, 1938, promises to be the largest and most interesting of its kind on record. The show will be held in celebration of the two thousandth anniversary of the Emperor Augustus, and will be called "The Augustean Exhibition of Romanity." Signor Mussolini has approved the plans submitted to him by Professor Giglioli, who has been charged with its organization. The exhibition will be divided into twenty-eight sections, of which the first will be devoted to the "sacred legends of Rome." All the material relating to the origin of the city of Rome and the first centuries of its existence will be displayed in this section. Another section will fully illustrate the various Roman conquests leading to the formation of the Empire. Maps, plastic models reproducing the Roman monuments erected to commemorate the addition of new provinces to the Empire, and pictures of Roman leaders and statesmen, will figure in this section. Other sections will be devoted to the Emperor Augustus, his family and other successive Roman emperors, the Imperial court, the Roman land and naval forces, Roman legislation, local administration, the religions of the Empire, roads and aqueducts, coinage, the arts and professions, building, games and public shows, etc. One section will be devoted to Fascism and its connection with Imperial Rome.

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British Peer's Gift to Italy

Lord Rosebery, son of the former British Prime Minister, recently offered his beautiful villa—the "Villa Rosebery"—at Posillipo, near Naples, to the Italian nation, and Signor Mussolini has accepted the gift, informing the donor that his generosity had found the greatest appreciation in Italy. The estate, with extensive grounds running down to the shores of the Bay of Naples is, on account of its exceptional beauty and historical associations, classified among the national monuments of Italy. It belonged to the Bourbon Count de Syracuse, brother of King Bomba, the last King of Naples, and became the property of a French railway magnate, from whom it was bought by the late Lord Rosebery in 1897. Lord Crewe, in his "Life of Lord Rosebery," describes the villa as "beautifully situated in a large sloping garden with many trees, in a curve of the bay. It includes four structures, the principal residence, two close by, somewhat smaller and intended for house guests, and a delicious little pavilion with a couple of rooms poised over the blue water of a tiny private harbor." Late in his career Lord Rosebery presented the estate to the British Embassy at Rome for use as a summer residence. Signor Mussolini has not yet decided to what use it will eventually be put.

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Added Tax On Radio Sets

An extra tax of 10 lire, or about 50 cents—bringing the cost of an annual license to 80 lire—has been imposed on holders of broadcast receiving licenses, for the benefit of Italian opera houses. The Italian Broadcasting Corporation is now holding a special census of radio receiving sets, all owners of an apparatus being obliged to fill a form and to send it to the corporation, stating what set they have and whether it is crystal or valve. Although the object of the census is stated to be only the collection of information required by the manufacturers of sets, it has not met with that ready response from the public which was expected. There is a general feeling that, in addition to the 200,000 subscribers in Italy who have their licenses in order, there are many thousands of listeners who do not pay the small amount required for a license. The census has been authorized by the Government, and noncompliance with the census requirements entails a fine of 1000 lire, or about $50.

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Palace Where Browning Lived

The Rezzonico Palace, one of the most beautiful on the Grand Canal in Venice, has been bought by the municipality of that city to be used as a museum devoted in particular to the eighteenth century. After the necessary restorations have been made, the collection of pictures, furniture, glass, lace, bronzes, stuffs and costumes of the eighteenth century, now housed in the civic museum of the Royal Palace, will be transferred there, to be placed in their proper setting. The palace is particularly famous for its magnificent ceilings frescoed by Tiepolo and for its connection with Browning. After many vicissitudes the palace was bought by Browning's son, Robert, and it was in this palace that Browning wrote "Asolando." From the heirs of Browning the palace passed into the possession of Count Hierschell de Minerbi. It had been offered for sale for some time, but failed to find a buyer. The Municipality of Venice finally stepped in and assured to the city the possession of the palace.

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Strange Find Under Forum

The skeleton of a prehistoric elephant was brought to light by workmen in the course of excavations undertaken between the Coliseum and the Temple of Peace, in the Roman Forum. The tusk, which is nearly ten feet long with a major circumference of about three feet, is in good state of preservation. Only part of the huge cranium has yet been dug out. The skeleton was found at a depth of about fifty feet from the present street level, and is believed to have lain there for at least twenty centuries. The remains, examined by a noted Italian scientist, are described as those of an *elephas antiquus*, that is, a progenitor of the present race of Indian and African elephants. How it came to Rome is not known with precision, but experts believe that the carcass of the elephant was brought to the site where it was found by floods during the course of various centuries.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Clear-Minded Citizenship

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Enjoying Mr. Abbot's article on party planks in your issue of July 25, I submit to you that it has been conclusively proven by both the Literary Digest and Pathfinder experiments that there is not a single evidence of majority demand for resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment.

In a country of 123,000,000 you can gather enough people to make a big noise upon any subject. Because the clear-minded citizen is busy minding his own business. The silent vote of the Literary Digest poll ought to settle the question.

The Eighteenth Amendment makes clear-minded citizenship the legal status of this nation. Only by this can we achieve righteous government.

Battle Creek, Mich. R. LYNDON SAWYER.